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Chemical abundances of two extragalactic young massive clusters[★]

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ABSTRACT

Aims. We use integrated-light spectroscopic observations to measure metallicities and chemical abundances for two extragalactic young massive star clusters (NGC 1313-379 and NGC 1705-1). The spectra were obtained with the X-shooter spectrograph on the ESO Very Large Telescope.

Methods. We compute synthetic integrated-light spectra, based on colour-magnitude diagrams (CMDs) for the brightest stars in the clusters from *Hubble* Space Telescope photometry and theoretical isochrones. Furthermore, we test the uncertainties arising from the use of CMD+Isochrone method compared to an Isochrone-Only method. The abundances of the model spectra are iteratively adjusted until the best fit to the observations is obtained. In this work we mainly focus on the optical part of the spectra.

Results. We find metallicities of $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = -0.84 \pm 0.07$ and $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = -0.78 \pm 0.10$ for NGC 1313-379 and NGC 1705-1, respectively. We measure $[\alpha/\text{Fe}] = +0.06 \pm 0.11$ for NGC 1313-379 and a super-solar $[\alpha/\text{Fe}] = +0.32 \pm 0.12$ for NGC 1705-1. The roughly solar $[\alpha/\text{Fe}]$ ratio in NGC 1313-379 resembles those for young stellar populations in the Milky Way (MW) and the Magellanic Clouds, whereas the enhanced $[\alpha/\text{Fe}]$ ratio in NGC 1705-1 is similar to that found for the cluster NGC 1569-B by previous studies. Such super-solar $[\alpha/\text{Fe}]$ ratios are also predicted by chemical evolution models that incorporate the bursty star formation histories of these dwarf galaxies. Furthermore, our α -element abundances agree with abundance measurements from H II regions in both galaxies. In general we derive Fe-peak abundances similar to those observed in the MW and Large Magellanic Cloud (LMC) for both young massive clusters. For these elements, however, we recommend higher-resolution observations to improve the Fe-peak abundance measurements.

Key words. galaxies: star clusters: individual: NGC 1313-379 – galaxies: star clusters: individual: NGC 1705-1 – galaxies: abundances

1. Introduction

The study of stellar atmospheres and their composition can provide a detailed picture of the chemical enrichment history of the host galaxy. Given that stellar atmospheres generally retain the same chemical composition as the gas reservoir out of which they formed, one can gain unparalleled knowledge of the gas chemistry of a galaxy throughout its formation history through the analysis of stellar populations of different ages. Abundance ratios can be used as tracers of initial mass function (IMF) and star formation rate (SFR) and can provide a relative time scale for chemically evolving systems (McWilliam 1997). α -elements (O, Ne, Mg, Si, S, Ar, Ca, and Ti) are primarily produced in core-collapse supernovae (Woosley & Weaver 1995), which trace star formation in a galaxy, whereas Fe-peak elements (Sc, V, Cr, Mn, Fe, Co and Ni) are produced mainly in Type Ia SNe at later times (Tinsley 1979; Matteucci & Greggio 1986). In the case where there is a burst of star formation, Type II SNe appear first producing α -enhanced ejecta. Later, as the Type Ia SNe appear, the ejecta become more Fe rich. Previous studies of the Milky Way (MW) have shown that $[\alpha/\text{Fe}]$ ratios are particularly useful in identifying different stellar populations, their location

and substructures (Venn et al. 2004; Pritzl et al. 2005). The halo and bulge stellar populations in the MW display an enhancement of α -elements indicating that a relatively rapid star formation process took place (Worthey 1998; Matteucci 2003). The populations identified via different abundance patterns (along with other information) have so far helped us develop and assemble a detailed nucleosynthetic history for our galaxy.

Prior to the advent of 8–10 m telescopes, extragalactic abundances of stars were limited to supergiants in the Magellanic Clouds (Wolf 1973; Hill et al. 1995, 1997; Venn 1999). These new telescopes and their instruments made studies of fainter stars (i.e. Red Giant Branch stars) outside of our own galaxy possible. The abundances obtained from stars in dwarf galaxy environments, for example, showed a clear difference when compared to the chemical evolution paths followed by any of the MW components (Shetrone et al. 1998, 2001; Bonifacio et al. 2000; Tolstoy et al. 2003). In general $[\alpha/\text{Fe}]$ ratios at low $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$ in dwarf galaxies resemble the ratios observed in the MW. However, as metallicity increases $[\alpha/\text{Fe}]$ ratios in dwarf galaxies have been measured to evolve down to lower values than those seen in the MW for similar metallicities. It has been hypothesised that these low ratios might be caused by a sudden decrease of star formation, although this topic is still being debated (Tolstoy et al. 2009). To establish a well understood pattern of star formation

[★] Based on observations made with ESO telescopes at the La Silla Paranal Observatory under programme ID 084.B-0468(A).

covering all mass ranges, detailed abundances beyond the MW and its nearest dwarf spheroidal neighbours are needed.

For external galaxies, especially beyond the Local Group, most of the chemical composition information comes from measurements of H II regions in star-forming galaxies (Searle 1971; Rubin et al. 1994; Lee et al. 2004; Stasińska 2005). Such measurements, however, are limited to the present-day gas composition, and do not provide information on the past history of the galaxy in question. Furthermore, H II region studies do not usually provide constraints on $[\alpha/\text{Fe}]$ ratios. Considering that individual stars are too faint for abundance analysis beyond the MW and nearby dwarf galaxies, we instead target star clusters, which are brighter and can therefore be observed at greater distances. In such analyses, it is usually assumed that the clusters are chemically homogeneous and consist of stars with a single age.

With current telescopes we can obtain intermediate- to high-resolution spectra of unresolved star clusters out to $\sim 5\text{--}20$ Mpc. The integrated-light spectra of most star clusters are broadened only by a few km s^{-1} due to their internal velocity dispersions, which allows for higher resolutions ($\lambda/\Delta\lambda \sim 20\,000\text{--}30\,000$) and makes the detection of weak (~ 15 mÅ) lines possible. Previous studies have developed techniques to extract detailed abundances from unresolved extragalactic globular clusters (GCs) at moderate signal-to-noise ratio ($S/N \sim 60$) and high resolution ($\lambda/\Delta\lambda \sim 30\,000$). McWilliam & Bernstein (2008) developed a technique to analyse high-resolution integrated-light spectra in which the abundances are measured using a combination of Hertzsprung-Russell diagrams (HRDs), model atmospheres and synthetic spectra. Their method employs similar procedures to those used in spectral analyses of single stars (McWilliam & Bernstein 2002; Bernstein & McWilliam 2005) and has been tested and improved for integrated-light spectra of GCs as far as ~ 780 kpc from the MW (Colucci et al. 2009, 2011, 2012). In addition to these detailed abundance studies of nearby GCs, Colucci et al. (2013) initiated a study of the chemical evolution and current composition of the old populations in NGC 5128. This investigation has obtained metallicities, ages and Ca abundances of 10 GCs in this external galaxy, 3.8 Mpc away.

Larsen et al. (2012; hereafter L12) also created a general method to analyse integrated-light spectra that shares many of the basic concepts introduced by McWilliam & Bernstein (2008). However, two of the advantages of the L12 technique are the modelling of broader wavelength coverage and solving simultaneously for a combination of individual element lines. This method then takes into account contributions from both weak and strong lines. One of the main motivations for the development of the L12 method was to create a more generalised analysis that can be used with data of different resolutions and S/N and is not exclusive to high-dispersion observations. L12 tested this new technique using high-resolution integrated-light observations of old stellar populations in the Fornax, WLM, and IKN dwarf spheroidal galaxies (Larsen et al. 2014) and determined metallicities and detailed abundance ratios for a number of light, α , Fe-peak, and n -capture elements.

Most of the detailed abundance studies outside of the MW have focused so far on the oldest stellar populations. Part of the reason for this is that GCs have extensively proven to be a useful tool for tracing both the early formation and the star formation throughout the history of the galaxy (Searle & Zinn 1978; Harris 1991; West et al. 2004). In addition to tracing the history of galaxies, old stellar populations are relatively better understood than young ones: the HRDs of GCs are well understood and accounted for by models (with some exceptions concerning

horizontal branch morphology), and the spectra of the types of stars found in GCs, for the most part, can be modelled using relatively standard techniques. While the results from these old populations in external galaxies are useful, to get a broader and fuller picture of the star formation history of these galaxies we need to extend this analysis to younger extragalactic populations. The combination of studies involving GCs and younger stellar populations allows us to observe the chemical evolution of galaxies through a much larger window in time.

Methods to study younger stellar populations, other than H II regions, include the analysis of evolved massive stars, blue (Kudritzki et al. 2008) and red (Davies et al. 2010) supergiants. Studies of blue supergiants (BSGs) have shown excellent agreement with H II region measurements (Kudritzki et al. 2012, 2014). In addition, this method was successfully used in the first direct determination of a stellar metallicity in NGC 4258, a spiral galaxy approximately 8.0 Mpc away (Kudritzki et al. 2013). Similar results have been found when studying red supergiants (RSGs). The galactic and extragalactic metallicities obtained through the use of RSGs agree quite well with measurements from BSGs of young star clusters (Gazak et al. 2014) and are consistent with other studies of young stars within their respective galaxies (Davies et al. 2015).

In the last couple of decades significant populations of young massive clusters (YMCs) have been identified in several external galaxies with on-going star formation (Larsen & Richtler 1999; Larsen 2004). YMCs are defined as young stellar clusters of ages <100 Myr and stellar masses of $>10^4 M_{\odot}$ (Portegies Zwart et al. 2010). Just like GCs, YMCs have increasingly been used as tracers of star formation, as they are considered the progenitors of GC populations (Zepf & Ashman 1993) and are found in regions with high star formation rates (Schweizer & Seitzer 1998; Whitmore & Schweizer 1995).

In an effort to continue exploring the chemical signatures of young stellar populations, Larsen et al. (2006) and Larsen et al. (2008) have measured metallicities and $[\alpha/\text{Fe}]$ abundance ratios of single YMCs in NGC 6946 and NGC 1569. Both studies found super-solar $[\alpha/\text{Fe}]$ ratios and metallicities of $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] \sim -0.45$ dex for NGC 6946-1147 and $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] \sim -0.63$ dex for NGC 1569-B.

Colucci et al. (2012) also studied several young clusters in the Large Magellanic Cloud (LMC). They measured metallicities, α , Fe-peak and heavy element abundances for three young star clusters <500 Myr using integrated-light analysis. Colucci et al. also studied three GCs and two intermediate-age clusters in the same galaxy. This star cluster sample allowed them to detect an evolution pattern in $[\alpha/\text{Fe}]$ ratio with $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$ and age, where younger star clusters were observed to have higher metallicities ($-0.57 < [\text{Fe}/\text{H}] < +0.03$ dex).

Most of the progress in the study of these young stellar populations, including many of the methods mentioned above, has focused on the near-infrared (NIR) part of the spectrum. According to Origlia & Oliva (2000), the NIR stellar continuum at relatively young ages (~ 10 Myr) is entirely dominated by the flux from RSGs. This has allowed a type of analysis where the spectrum of a YMC is approximated as that of a single RSG, and analysed as such. The scene changes when studying these populations at optical wavelengths, because the integrated-light spectrum of a YMC then cannot be approximated by that of a single RSG. In order to account for line blending in this wavelength regime, one needs to integrate full spectral synthesis techniques and account for every single evolutionary stage present in the cluster. With the aim to continue exploring this new territory we

Table 1. X-shooter observations.

Cluster	RA (J2000)	Dec (J2000)	UVB	t_{exp} (s) VIS	NIR	UVB	S/N (pix ⁻¹) VIS	NIR
NGC 1313-379	49.449038	-66.50474	3120.0	3080.0	3240.0	46.3	39.5	9.5
NGC 1705-1	73.55701	-53.36046	600.0	580.0	600.0	144.4	108.2	39.6

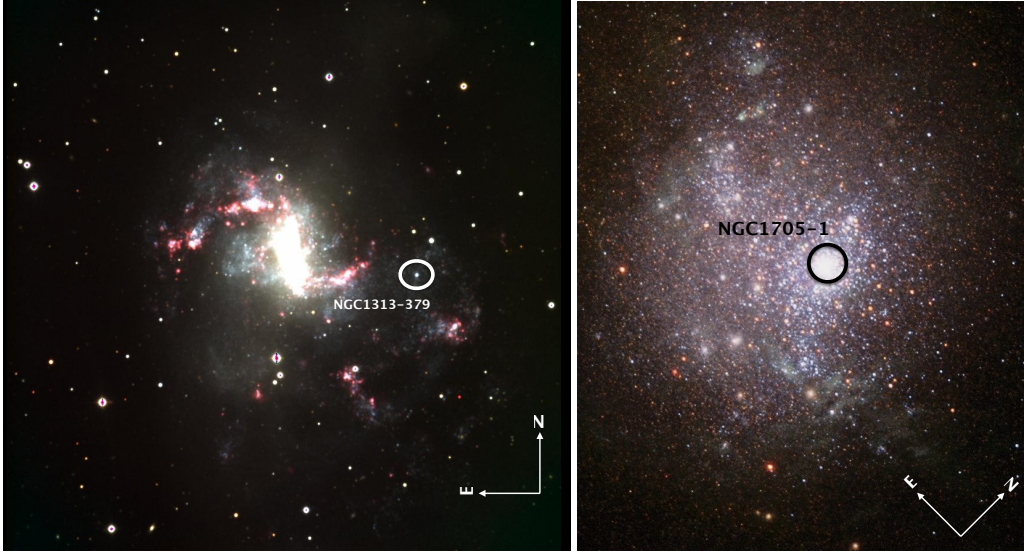


Fig. 1. *Left panel:* colour-composite image observed with the ESO Danish 1.54-m telescope located at La Silla, Chile. The white circle shows the location of the YMC NGC 1313-379. Image credit: [Larsen \(1999\)](#); *right panel:* colour-composite image observed with the Wide Field Planetary Camera 2 on board the *Hubble* Space Telescope. YMC NGC 1705-1 is shown in the black circle. Image Credit: NASA, ESA, and The *Hubble* Heritage Team (STScI/AURA).

perform a detailed chemical study on two YMCs, primarily focusing on the optical part of the spectrum.

In this paper we present detailed analysis of two YMCs, NGC 1313-379 and NGC 1705-1. We study their chemical composition through the analysis of intermediate-resolution integrated-light observations. Using the same method and software developed by L12, we derive metallicities and detailed stellar abundances for both objects. For the first time we obtain abundances of α (Mg, Ca, Ti) and Fe-peak (Sc, Cr, Mn, Ni) elements of stellar populations in both NGC 1313 and NGC 1705. In Sect. 2 we provide a description of the target selection, science observations and data reduction. In Sect. 3 we explain the analysis method, including the atmospheric modelling, creation of the synthetic spectra, wavelength range and clean line selection, and provide a brief description of the main properties of the individual YMCs. Section 4 describes the main results of this work, and in Sect. 5 we discuss the implication of our measurements and compare them with chemical abundance studies for stars in the MW, M31 and the LMC. Finally in Sect. 6 we list our concluding remarks.

2. Observations and data reduction

2.1. Instrument, target selection and science observations

The work described here is based on data taken with the X-shooter single target spectrograph mounted on the VLT, Cerro Paranal, Chile ([Vernet et al. 2011](#)). The instrument is capable of covering a spectral range which includes UV-Blue (UVB), at 3000–5600 Å, Visible (VIS), at 5500–10 200 Å, and Near-IR (NIR), at 10 200–24 800 Å. A three-arm system is used to observe in all three bands simultaneously at intermediate

resolutions ($R = 3000\text{--}17\,000$) depending on the configuration of the instrument. X-shooter provided the wavelength coverage and spectral resolution required for our science goals. Slit widths of 1.0'', 0.9'', and 0.9'' were used in order to obtain resolutions of $R \sim 5100$, 8800, and 5100 with pixel scales of approximately 0.1 Å/pix, 0.1 Å/pix, and 0.5 Å/pix for the UVB, VIS, and NIR arms, respectively. Data were collected in November 2009 as part of guaranteed time observation (GTO) program 084.B-0468A. The program was executed in standard nodding mode with an ABBA sequence. Telluric standard stars were taken as part of the GTO program and flux standards were observed through the ESO X-shooter calibration program and collected from the archive as part of the reduction process. Details of the telluric and flux calibration can be found in the following section. Table 1 lists the cluster names, coordinates, exposure times and (S/N) values for each arm. The S/N estimates were obtained by analysing the wavelength ranges of 4550–4750 Å, 7350–7500 Å, and 10 400–10 600 Å for UVB, VIS and NIR arm respectively.

The targets in program 084.B-0468A are primarily YMCs in NGC 1313 and one in NGC 1705, and were selected from a cluster compilation presented by [Larsen \(2004\)](#). A special effort was made to select YMCs that were isolated and free of contamination from neighbouring objects. Both YMCs studied in this work, along with their host galaxies, are shown in Fig. 1.

2.2. Data reduction

Basic data reduction was performed using the public release of the X-shooter pipeline v2.5.2 and the ESO Recipe Execution Tool (EsoRex) v3.11.1. EsoRex allowed for flexible and

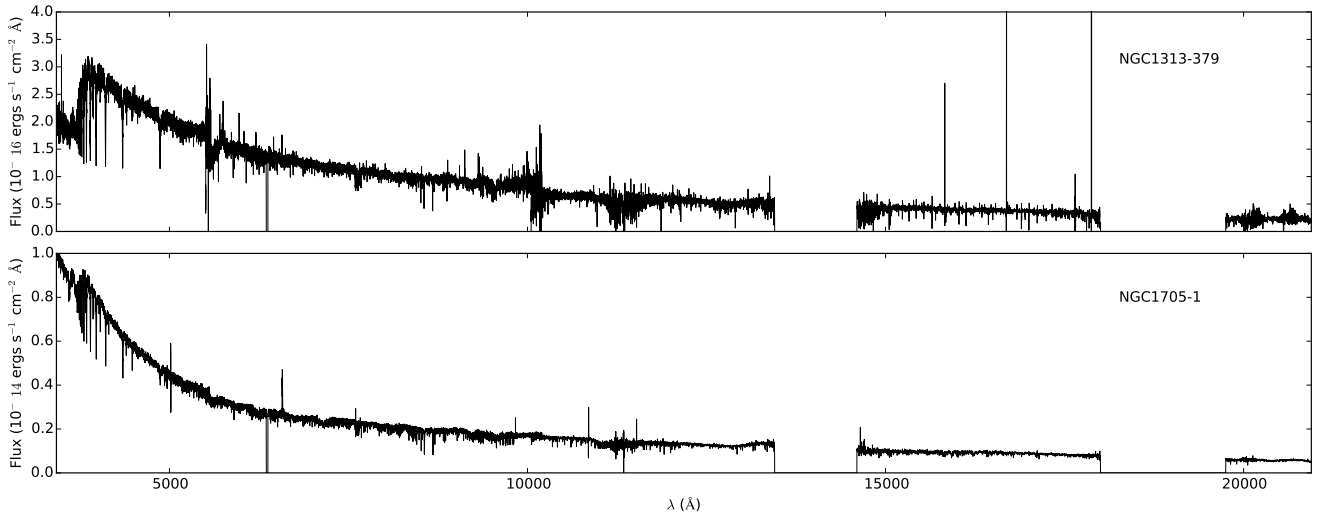


Fig. 2. Example of fully calibrated X-shooter exposures of NGC 1313-379 (*top*) and NGC 1705-1 (*bottom*). For the benefit of visualisation we partially omitted the noisy edges. We note that a strong dichroic feature is present in the VIS arm below 5700 Å in the observations for NGC 1313-379. See text for more details.

tailored use of the standard steps up to the production of the two-dimensional (2D) corrected frames. The basic data reduction included bias (for UVB and VIS) and dark (NIR) corrections, flat-fielding, wavelength calibration and sky subtraction. The UVB and VIS science and flux standard frames were reduced using the nodding pipeline recipe (`xsh_scired_slit_nod`). The NIR exposures were reduced using the offset pipeline recipe (`xsh_scired_slit_offset`) due to sky background variations during the individual frames. This approach improved the quality of the products and allowed for a better background subtraction.

The spectral extraction was done using the IDL routines developed by [Chen et al. \(2014\)](#) and [Gonneau et al. \(2016\)](#). These routines are based on the optimal extraction algorithm described in [Horne \(1986\)](#). The IDL code creates a normalised and smoothed (mean for UVB/VIS and median for NIR) spatial profile, which is then used alongside an improved version of the bad pixel mask to correct and extract the spectra. After the extraction, the individual orders are combined using a variance-weighted average of each overlapping region.

The flux calibration was done using flux standard star observations taken as part of the ESO X-shooter calibration program. Three different spectrophotometric standards were observed close in time to the science observations, BD+17, GD153, and Feige 110. The observations were made using the 5.0'' wide slit in offset mode. In order to flux calibrate the science exposures, we created response curves for each of the science frames using the pipeline recipe `xsh_respon_slit_offset`. Offset data reduced in such a mode often provide poor sky corrected products for the NIR frames. For those NIR standard flux observations the pipeline recipe `xsh_respon_slit_stare` was used instead. This recipe fits the sky on the frame itself, and allows for a better sky correction. All response curves were corrected for exposure time and atmospheric extinction, and were created using the same set of master bias, and master flat field frames as the ones used in their corresponding science exposure. The latter was done in order to correct for the flat-field features varying in time and that remain present in the normalised flat-field images. After some examination of the response curves we determined that the best and most stable response curve was obtained by using the Feige 110 observations. The criteria for this selection

included the rejection of those response curves displaying features or bumps unrelated to the instrument itself. Based on this requirement, Feige 110 was then chosen as the spectrophotometric standard to calibrate all of our science data.

A new response curve was created for each science spectrum. These response curves were used to flux calibrate the science exposures using the following formula:

$$F_{\text{cal}}(\lambda) = \frac{F_{\text{ADU}}(\lambda) R_{\text{cur}}(\lambda) G 10^{(\frac{2}{5} E_c(\lambda) A_m)}}{E_T}. \quad (1)$$

In the expression above, F_{ADU} is the extracted science spectrum, R_{cur} is the derived response curve, G is the gain of the instrument (e-/ADU) for the corresponding arm, E_c is the atmospheric extinction, A_m is the airmass, and E_T is the total exposure time. We note that the slit used when observing the flux standard stars is wider than the one used for the science observations. [Chen et al. \(2014\)](#) pointed out that targets without wide-slit flux correction, requiring a wide-slit science exposure, may lose flux especially in the UVB arm. We visually inspected the calibrated observations and found a good flux agreement between the different arms, we did not observe any obvious flux losses in the UVB exposures (see Fig. 2 for an example). We point out that in the observations for NGC 1313-379 we see a strong dichroic feature in the VIS arm, below 5700 Å (Fig. 2, top panel). As noted by [Chen et al. \(2014\)](#), these features tend to appear at different positions in the extracted 1D data making it difficult to completely remove from the final calibrated spectra. In this case, we have excluded the affected region from our analysis.

Ground-based spectroscopic observations are subject to atmospheric contamination. Telluric absorption features are created by the Earth's atmosphere. These absorption bands, which are mainly generated by water vapor, methane and molecular oxygen, strongly affect the VIS and NIR exposures. We made use of the routines and telluric library created by the X-shooter Spectral Library (XSL) team to correct for this contamination. For the VIS processing [Chen et al. \(2014\)](#) developed a method based on Principal Component Analysis (PCA) which reconstructs and removes the strongest telluric absorptions. The [Chen et al.](#) method depends on a carefully designed

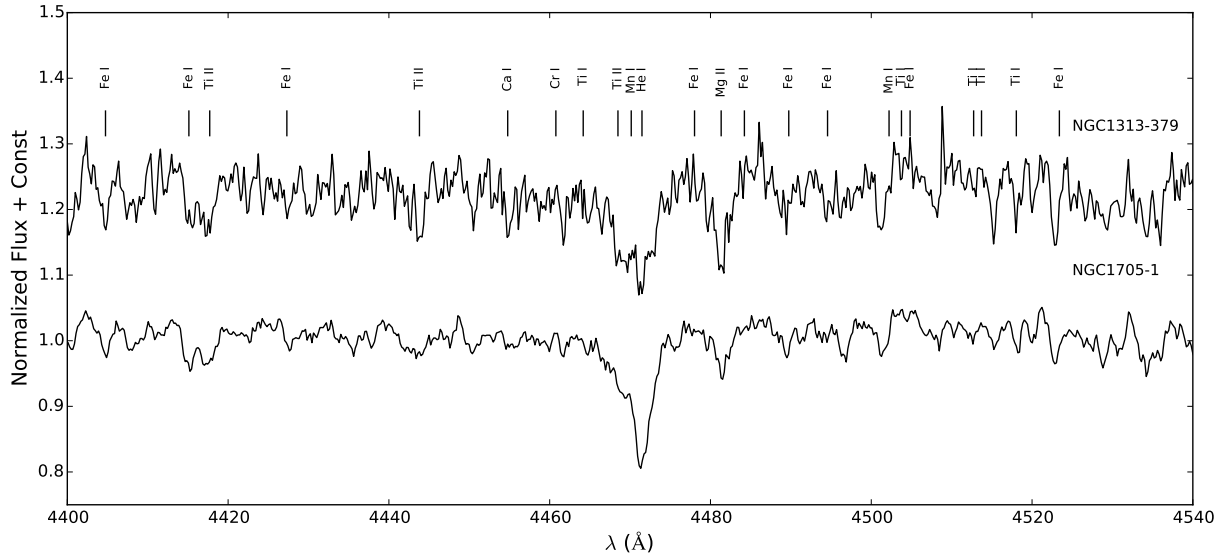


Fig. 3. Sections of the spectra from each of the YMCs analysed in this work. The spectra are normalised to an average continuum level of 1.0, and a constant offset has been added for the benefit of visualisation.

telluric library containing 152 spectra. The NIR telluric correction was done using routines written by [Gonneau et al. \(2016\)](#). The NIR routines make use of a telluric transmission spectra library known as the Cerro Paranal Advanced Sky Model. The telluric correction for NIR data is done by identifying the best telluric model through PCA and performing a χ^2 minimisation to obtain a template of the telluric components included in the science observation. In Fig. 3 we show a section of the calibrated products for each of the YMCs analysed in this work.

3. Abundance analysis

We use the L12 approach for analysing integrated-light observations to obtain detailed abundances, designed and tested on high-dispersion spectra of globular clusters in the Fornax dwarf galaxy. The basic method has been described in detail in [Larsen et al. \(2012 and 2014\)](#). Briefly, a series of high-spectral-resolution SSP models are created which include every evolutionary stage present in the star cluster. As a first step we compute atmospheric models using ATLAS9 ([Kurucz 1970](#)) for stars with $T_{\text{eff}} > 3500$ K and MARCS ([Gustafsson et al. 2008](#)) for stars with $T_{\text{eff}} < 3500$ K. We opt for using two different sets of models as each is optimised for different temperature ranges. As part of this initial step we specify the stellar abundances for the whole cluster. These atmospheric models are then used to create synthetic spectra with SYNTHE ([Kurucz & Furenlid 1979; Kurucz & Avrett 1981](#)) for ATLAS9 models and TURBOSPECTRUM ([Plez 2012](#)) for MARCS models. Individual spectra are generated for each of the stars in the cluster and then co-added to produce a synthetic integrated-light spectrum. Before comparing the model spectrum to the science observations, the synthetic data is smoothed to match the resolution of the observations in question. A direct comparison is made between the model spectrum and the science observations, and the process is repeated modifying the abundances accordingly until the best model is determined through the minimisation of χ^2 . The current software allows for an overall scaling of all abundances relative to Solar composition ([Grevesse & Sauval 1998](#)). This relative scaling parameter is a good approximation to the overall metallicity [m/H] for each of the systems.

3.1. ATLAS9 and MARCS models

ATLAS9 is a local thermodynamic equilibrium (LTE) one-dimensional (1D) plane-parallel atmosphere modelling code created and maintained by Robert Kurucz. In order to reduce the computational time, ATLAS9 uses opacity distribution functions (ODFs) when calculating line opacities. New lists of pre-tabulated line opacities as a function of temperature and gas pressure for a given wavelength have been created and made available to users for both solar-scaled and α -enhanced abundances ([Castelli & Kurucz 2003](#)). The calculations presented in this work are based on these new ODFs with solar-scaled abundances. For the synthetic spectral computation of ATLAS9 models we use SYNTHE with atomic and molecular linelists found at the Castelli website¹. These lists were originally compiled by [Kurucz \(1990\)](#) and later updated by [Castelli & Hubrig \(2004\)](#). We make use of the Linux versions of ATLAS9 and SYNTHE, and compile the software using Intel Fortran Compiler 12.0.

The MARCS models have been developed and focused primarily on constructing late-type model atmospheres ([Gustafsson et al. 2008](#)). The atmospheric models are LTE 1D plane-parallel or spherical. In contrast to ODFs (as used by ATLAS9), MARCS uses opacity sampling (OS), which treats the absorption at each monochromatic wavelength point in full detail, requiring a large number of wavelength points (10^5). For this work we use precomputed atmospheric models obtained from the MARCS website². Further details of the atomic and molecular spectral line data used in the creation of these models are given by [Gustafsson et al. \(2008\)](#).

We note that our analysis is entirely based on LTE modelling and we do not apply any corrections for possible non-LTE (NLTE) effects. As pointed out in [Larsen et al. \(2014\)](#) such NLTE corrections are complicated for any integrated-light studies. Adjustments for NLTE effects depend on the individual star's $\log g$, T_{eff} and metallicity. [Bergemann et al. \(2012\)](#) estimate corrections (in the J band) for RSGs with metallicities of $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] > -3.5$ to be on the order of <0.1 dex. For some α -elements, such as Mg I, NLTE RSG corrections are higher, varying between -0.4 and -0.1 dex ([Bergemann et al. 2015](#)).

¹ <http://wwwuser.oats.inaf.it/castelli/>

² <http://marcs.astro.uu.se>

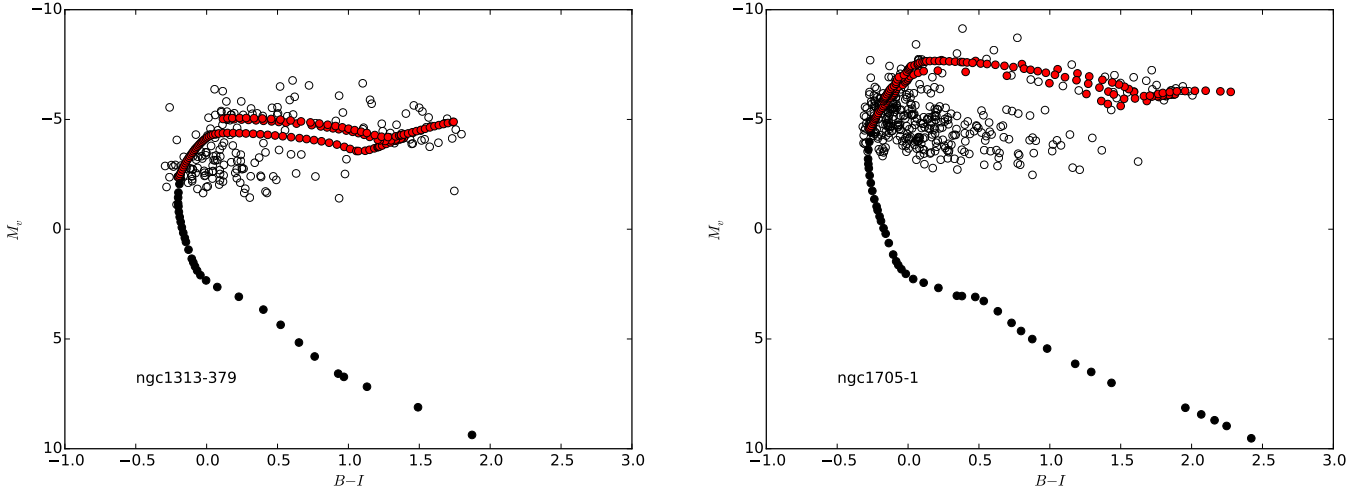


Fig. 4. CMDs used in order to estimate the stellar parameters for model atmosphere and synthetic integrated-light spectra. Filled circles, represent the colours extracted from theoretical isochrones for metallicities $Z = 0.004$ and $Z = 0.008$, and ages of 56 Myr and 12 Myr for NGC 1313-379 and NGC 1705-1, respectively. Empty circles show the empirical CMDs from [Larsen et al. \(2011\)](#). In the Isochrone-Only method we use both, red and black filled circles. For the CMD+Isochrone method we instead use the empty circles and the black filled circles.

Table 2. Young massive cluster properties.

Cluster	Distance ^a [Mpc]	log(age)	Metallicity (Z)	Mass ^b [M_{\odot}]	M_{TO} [M_{\odot}]	M_{Giants} [M_{\odot}]
NGC 1313-379	4.1	7.74 ^c	0.004	2.8×10^5	6.38	6.50
NGC 1705-1	5.1	7.10 ^d	0.008	9.2×10^5	15.34	15.58

Notes. ^(a) NASA/IPAC Extragalactic Database (NED), ^(b) [Larsen et al. \(2011\)](#), ^(c) [Larsen \(1999\)](#), ^(d) [Vazquez et al. \(2004\)](#).

NLTE line formation might introduce uncertainties that we cannot quantify in this work, however we are aware that this limitation is common in integrated-light studies of star clusters.

3.2. Stellar parameters

In order to create or select an atmospheric model, we first generate a HRD, covering every evolutionary stage present, for each of the YMCs studied in this work. Both clusters discussed in this paper have published colour magnitude diagrams (CMDs) available from HST observations.

However, the observations only cover the most luminous stars in the clusters, mainly those brighter than the main sequence turn-off. Due to this incompleteness we use the CMDs to estimate the stellar parameters of the brightest stars, constraining the location of the red/blue supergiants on the HRD and obtaining a scaling of the total number of stars within the cluster (see Fig. 4).

We use the calibrated CMDs from [Larsen et al. \(2011\)](#) and convert the ACS instrumental magnitudes to standard Johnson-Cousins V and I magnitudes using the synthetic photometry package PySynphot. We derive the T_{eff} and bolometric corrections from the $V-I$ colours using the Kurucz colour- T_{eff} transformations. Kurucz colour tables have lower (~ -0.32) and upper ($\sim +2.80$) limits in $V-I$, therefore any stars in the empirical data with $V-I$ values outside these limits are excluded from the analysis. For a discussion on systematic uncertainties arising from the T_{eff} obtained through the $V-I$ colours, we refer to Sect. 4.1.

The surface gravities, $\log g$, are estimated using the simple relation described in Eq. (1) of L12. For individual stars in the empirical data two different masses are assumed. Stars at the

main sequence (MS) turn-off (TO) point or below are assigned the MS TO mass (M_{TO}) for a population of that particular age. For stars above the TO point we use the average mass of the population of giants (M_{Giants}). Table 2 lists the different assigned masses for the individual clusters.

For stars below the detection limit we use theoretical models to obtain the physical parameters. We use PARSEC theoretical isochrones from [Bressan et al. \(2012\)](#) and assume an IMF following a power law, $dN/dM \propto M^{-\alpha}$. We adopt a [Salpeter \(1955\)](#) IMF with an exponent of $\alpha = 2.35$ and a lower mass limit of $0.4 M_{\odot}$. The total number of stars present in the clusters is estimated using the supergiants from the empirical CMD as a scaling factor for the stellar population. We define as a supergiant any objects with values of $\log g \leq 1.0$. First, a population of 100 000 stars is generated using the theoretical isochrone with a Salpeter exponent. The supergiant ratio of empirical to isochrone stars is then used as a scaling element, $S_{\text{cmd/iso}}$. The final number of stars (dN) for a specific stellar type is defined using the following relation

$$dN = 10^5 S_{\text{cmd/iso}} dM M^{\alpha}. \quad (2)$$

In addition to the physical parameters mentioned above, we also account for the microturbulent velocity, v_t , defined as the non-thermal component of the gas velocity in the region of spectral line formation at small scales ([Cantiello et al. 2009](#)). As described by L12 we fit for the overall scaling abundance and the microturbulence parameters simultaneously for one of our young clusters, NGC 1313-379. Currently, the code fits for a single microturbulent velocity which is then applied to all of the stars in the cluster. This test is done on 200 Å bins covering UVB and VIS/Optical wavelengths, 4000–5200 Å and 6100–9000 Å,

respectively. We find a poorly constrained mean microturbulence of $\langle \nu_t \rangle = 3 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ with large bin-to-bin dispersion of $\sigma(\nu_t) = 1.25 \text{ km s}^{-1}$. This value is comparable to an average microturbulence $\langle \nu_t \rangle = 2.8 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ observed in individual RSGs in the SMC (Davies et al. 2015), and $\langle \nu_t \rangle = 3.3 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ measured in RSGs in the LMC (Gazak et al. 2014). However, after performing several tests adjusting the microturbulence values between $\nu_t = 2 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ and $\nu_t = 3 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ for stars with $T_{\text{eff}} < 6000 \text{ K}$, we notice that the scatter in the overall metallicity measurements is reduced when using a microturbulence value of $\nu_t = 2 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ for both NGC 1313-379 and NGC 1705-1. This value is comparable to what Lardo et al. (2015) measured for three Super Star Clusters in NGC 4038. Additionally, previous studies have shown that microturbulence is correlated to T_{eff} (Lyubimkov et al. 2004) and anticorrelated to $\log g$. The multiple microturbulence values seen in different stellar types mean that using a single value for the whole stellar population is an oversimplification. Instead, we assign microturbulence values as follows: $\nu_t = 2.0 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ for stars with $T_{\text{eff}} < 6000 \text{ K}$, $\nu_t = 4.0 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ for stars with $6000 < T_{\text{eff}} < 22000 \text{ K}$ (Lyubimkov et al. 2004) and $\nu_t = 8.0 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ for stars with $T_{\text{eff}} > 22000 \text{ K}$ (Lyubimkov et al. 2004). We note that microturbulence for fainter MS stars is observed to be lower than the values we assign as part of this study. One example is the Sun, where studies measure microturbulence values of $\nu_t \sim 1.0 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ (Pavlenko et al. 2012). However, we note that the contribution of these types of stars to the total integrated light is relatively small.

3.3. Matching the resolution of the observations

The model spectra are created at high resolution, $R = 500\,000$, and then degraded to match the X-shooter observations. The current code offers the option of estimating the best-fitting Gaussian dispersion value (σ_{sm}) to be used in the smoothing of the model. We fit each spectrum in 200 Å bins, allowing the σ_{sm} and $[\text{M}/\text{H}]$ to vary. This provides us with the best σ_{sm} and overall metallicities to be used in the selection of the isochrone. In Fig. 5 we show our best σ_{sm} for NGC 1313-379 as a function of wavelength for both the UVB and VIS arm. This σ_{sm} value accounts mainly for the finite instrumental resolution and internal velocity dispersions in the cluster, and to a lesser degree for the stellar rotation and macroturbulence. The latter component is a spectral line broadening caused by convection in the outer layers of individual stars and does not follow a Gaussian profile. We note that in certain cases, macroturbulence has been measured to be significant with values around $\sim 10 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ (Gray & Toner 1987), comparable to the velocity dispersions in the clusters themselves.

Since X-shooter collects data through a multi-arm system, we estimate different σ_{sm} values for each of the arms. Chen et al. (2014) found that the X-shooter resolution varies with wavelengths in the UVB arm, and remains constant in the VIS arm. After fitting for the best σ_{sm} we also see that the resolution in the UVB arm has a stronger dependence on wavelength than the VIS arm (see Fig. 5). In their study, Chen et al. (2014) used the $0.5''$ slit for the UVB and $0.7''$ for the VIS arm. Given that our X-shooter observations use a different instrument configuration, a direct resolution comparison with Chen et al. (2014) is not possible. Assuming that the resolution in the VIS arm does not vary with wavelength, and that the resolving power represents a Gaussian full width at half maximum (FWHM), the instrumental resolution for the configuration used ($R = 8800^3$)

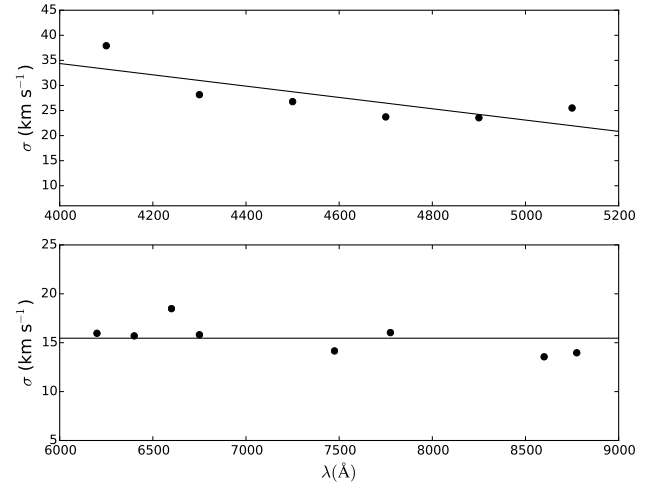


Fig. 5. Measured σ_{sm} in km s^{-1} as a function of wavelength for NGC 1313-379. *Top panel* shows the σ_{sm} obtained in the UVB arm along with a first-order polynomial fit. *Bottom panel* presents the σ_{sm} calculated in the VIS arm with the mean σ_{sm} indicated by a black line.

corresponds to $\sigma_{\text{inst}} = 14.47 \text{ km s}^{-1}$. The line-of-sight velocity dispersions for the individual clusters are estimated using the best-fitting Gaussian dispersion found for the VIS arm only.

3.4. Clean lines

One of the main challenges in the analysis of integrated-light spectroscopy for detailed abundances is the degree of blending of spectral features. The L12 technique has previously been applied to high-resolution observations of (mainly metal-poor) GCs. The resolution of our data imposes additional challenges as intermediate-resolution observations are more strongly affected by blending. In general, younger star clusters have higher metallicities, which in turn means higher degree of blending.

To be able to utilise the L12 method on the X-shooter data sets, we create optimised wavelength windows tailored for each element. These windows are defined and selected in an attempt to ameliorate the effects of strong blending in regions where element lines overlap with lines of a different species.

We generate a stellar model with physical parameters similar to those determined for Arcturus by Ramírez & Allende (2011): $T_{\text{eff}} = 4286 \text{ K}$, $\log g = 1.66$, and $R = 25.4 R_{\odot}$. The model is used to produce two sets of high-resolution ($R = 47\,000$) synthetic spectra. The first synthetic spectrum excludes any lines of the element in question, for example, Fe. The second spectrum includes only lines of the element under study. A Python script compares the two spectra and highlights, in this example, Fe lines that are not blended with other elements. For preselection/exclusion we enforce the following criteria:

- the depth of the element line must have a maximum flux of 0.85 (from a normalised spectrum);
- any lines of the same element found within $\pm 0.25 \text{ Å}$ from the line in question are excluded; and
- any lines where the flux in the black spectrum (from Fig. 6, top subplot) is lower than 0.90 (from a normalised spectrum) within $\pm 0.25 \text{ Å}$ from the line in question are excluded.

An example of this preselection is shown in Fig. 6, where the spectrum in red belongs to the synthetic spectrum with only Fe lines, compared to the spectrum in black, which includes every element line except Fe. Marked with vertical lines are those

³ <https://www.eso.org/sci/facilities/paranal/instruments/xshooter/inst.html>

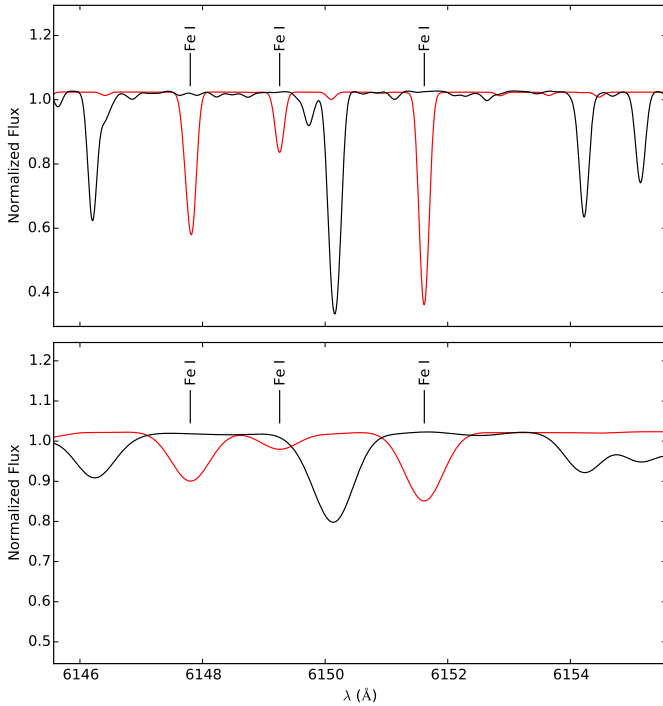


Fig. 6. Arcturus synthetic spectra used in the selection of wavelength bins to exclude strong, blended lines. In red the synthetic Arcturus spectrum including only Fe lines. In black the model Arcturus spectra including all line species, except Fe. *Top*: high-resolution model, $R = 47\,000$. *Bottom*: low-resolution model, similar to the resolution offered by X-shooter, $R = 8800$, shown just for comparison. The line selection was done using the high-resolution models.

species considered clean and unaffected by blending. Once the code preselects clean lines based on the criteria described above, we then visually inspect the highlighted lines and define wavelength windows that include these clean elements. This procedure is repeated for every element included in this work. We point out that for Fe and Ti these windows are broader and cover more than one element line (see Tables A.1 and A.2). These specific windows are chosen due to the large number of Fe and Ti lines found throughout the spectral range, but are selected using our clean-line technique in an effort to include as many lines as possible. As expected for such broad windows, these include several blended lines.

Stars cooler than Arcturus ($T_{\text{eff}} < 4200$ K) are strongly affected by TiO bands. We remark that the window selection described above is based on model spectra of Arcturus and is focused on atomic lines. In general this selection does not exclude regions where TiO blanketing is present, however these molecular lines are included in our standard synthesis line lists. Furthermore, the strength of these bands is highly sensitive to metallicity; higher metallicity leads to stronger TiO absorption (Davies et al. 2013). To test how sensitive our abundance measurements are to these TiO bands, we estimate the abundances with and without TiO line lists. We find differences in the measured abundances of <0.03 dex further confirming that the impact of TiO blanketing is small at this metallicity.

3.5. Individual clusters

NGC 1313-379

NGC 1313-379 is a YMC with an approximate age of 56 Myr and a mass of $2.8 \times 10^5 M_{\odot}$ (Larsen et al. 2011). From

spectroscopy of H II regions, Walsh & Roy (1997) found an oxygen abundance of $12 + \log \text{O/H} = 8.4$ for NGC 1313, which is similar to the oxygen abundance for young stellar populations and H II regions in the LMC (Russell & Dopita 1992). The H II region abundances in NGC 1313 show no significant radial gradient across the disk. The analysis for this YMC is first done combining the HST CMDs and theoretical isochrones as described above. For those stars below the detection limit we initially use an isochrone of $\log(\text{age}) = 7.75$ and metallicity $Z = 0.007$. With this combination of CMD+Isochrone we measure an overall metallicity of $[\text{m}/\text{H}] \sim -0.6$ dex. For our final analysis we combine the HST CMD with an isochrone of $\log(\text{age}) = 7.75$ and metallicity $Z = 0.004$.

In order to test the sensitivity of our results to the CMD+Isochrone method, we repeat the analysis using only the isochrone to set up the stellar parameters (from now on we refer to it as Isochrone-Only method). When comparing the abundances obtained with the CMD+Isochrone method to the ones calculated with the Isochrone-Only method, using an isochrone $\log(\text{age}) = 7.75$ and $Z = 0.004$ for both procedures, we find that the differences are ≤ 0.1 dex. More details on the differences on individual abundances obtained using the two different methods and the uncertainties that might be introduced by each of them are discussed and displayed in Sect. 4.2 and Table 4.

The best-fitting Gaussian dispersion for the smoothing of the VIS synthetic spectra is $\sigma_{\text{sm}} = 15.5 \pm 1.5 \text{ km s}^{-1}$. Subtracting the instrumental broadening in quadrature, we find a line-of-sight velocity dispersion for the cluster of $\sigma_{\text{ID}} = 5.4 \pm 4.2 \text{ km s}^{-1}$.

NGC 1705-1

A mass of $9.2 \times 10^5 M_{\odot}$ (Larsen et al. 2011) and an age of 12 Myr (Vazquez et al. 2004) makes this the younger and more massive YMC in this study. H II regions in NGC 1705 have been found to have a metallicity similar to the young stellar component in the SMC (Lee & Skillman 2004). As a first test we take the CMD from Larsen et al. (2011) as published, and combine it with an isochrone of $\log(\text{age}) = 7.1$ and metallicity $Z = 0.008$. The age and metallicity of the isochrone used in the initial trial are chosen based on the CMD simulation parameters assumed in Larsen et al. (2011). We measure the overall metallicity of the cluster using 200 Å bins (as described in Sect. 3.3) and find a rather strong trend with wavelength. This same trend is also observed in our measurements of Ti. Larsen et al. (2011) points out that the simulated CMD for this specific YMC was a poor match to the HST observations. An additional mention is made regarding the observed colours of the red supergiant stars, which tend to be redder in the observations of NGC 1705-1 than predicted by the models. Larsen et al. (2011) used Padua isochrones (Bertelli et al. 2009), but the overall metallicity trend observed in this work and the mismatch between model and HST observations in Larsen et al. (2011) can be understood as further confirmation of previously known issues found in canonical stellar isochrones (see Larsen et al. 2011 and Davies et al. 2013 for a detailed discussion). Due to the metallicity trends observed when using CMD+Isochrone, we opt for proceeding with an analysis where all the stellar parameters are extracted from the theoretical isochrone alone.

Our first estimate gives an overall metallicity of $[\text{m}/\text{H}] \sim -0.78$ dex. This metallicity is substantially lower than the isochrone used ($Z = 0.008$ or $[\text{m}/\text{H}] = -0.28$). To preserve self-consistency, we change the isochrone metallicity to $Z = 0.004$. This second estimate is consistent with the initially inferred

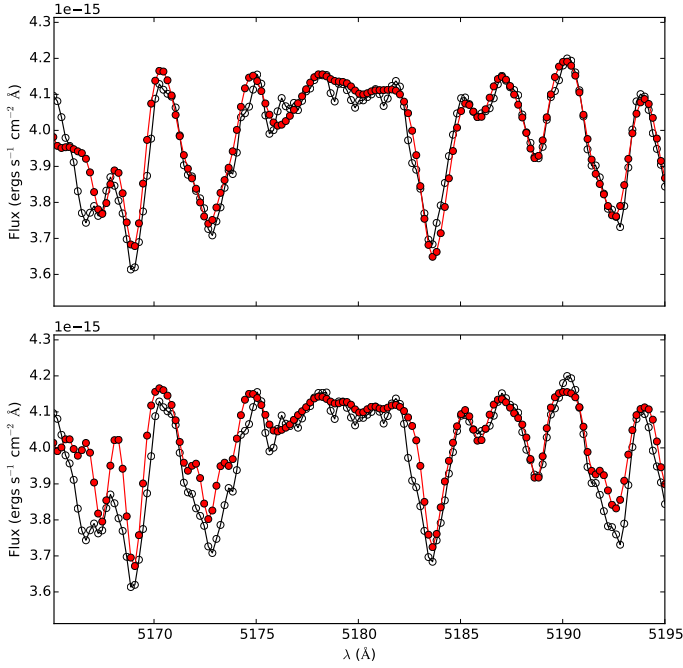


Fig. 7. *Top:* best model spectra for YMCs NGC 1705-1 using an isochrone of $\log(t) = 7.75$ and $Z = 0.008$. *Bottom:* best model spectra for the same YMCs as above using an isochrone of $\log(t) = 7.75$ and $Z = 0.004$. The black curve represents the X-shooter science observations and red points show the best model spectra.

metallicity; however, after visually inspecting the individual fits we realise that the best model spectra generated using the lower metallicity isochrone ($Z = 0.004$) do not match the observations as well as the higher-metallicity isochrone ($Z = 0.008$); see Fig. 7 for a comparison of the best model spectra obtained with the different metallicity isochrones. In addition, we obtain a lower reduced- χ^2 with the higher-metallicity isochrone. These differences in the results appear to be arising from the effective temperature (T_{eff}) distribution in the different theoretical isochrones. In Fig. 8 we show the distribution of weights as a function of T_{eff} for the empirical data (CMD – left plot), isochrone $Z = 0.008$ (middle plot), and isochrone $Z = 0.004$ (right plot). We define the weight of the different types of stars as

$$w = n_{\text{star}} R_{\text{star}}^2 \quad (3)$$

where n_{star} is the total number of stars for the corresponding temperature, and R_{star} is the radius of the star. From this comparison we can see that the weight in the empirical CMD peaks at ~ 3700 K, similar to what is observed in the high-metallicity isochrone ($Z = 0.008$). On the other hand, for the lower-metallicity isochrone ($Z = 0.004$), the weight distribution reaches a maximum at temperatures around ~ 4000 K. This comparison shows that the temperature distribution in the higher metallicity isochrone best represents the distribution of temperatures observed in the CMD. This difference in temperature distributions could also be the cause of the discrepancies observed in the best model spectra shown in Fig. 7. The final analysis is done using the Isochrone-Only method, extracting the stellar parameters from the isochrone with $\log(\text{age}) = 7.1$ and $Z = 0.008$.

We find a best-fitting smoothing of $\sigma_{\text{sm}} = 16.7 \pm 1.7 \text{ km s}^{-1}$, and a line-of-sight velocity dispersion of about $\sigma_{\text{LD}} = 8.3 \pm 3.4 \text{ km s}^{-1}$, slightly higher than what is estimated for NGC 1313-379 but expected as NGC 1705-1 is more massive. For this YMC, Ho & Filippenko (1996) found a line-of-sight stellar

velocity dispersion of $\sigma_{\text{LD}} = 11.4 \pm 1.5 \text{ km s}^{-1}$, consistent within the errors of our measured velocity dispersion.

4. Results

We measure a number of individual elements from the YMC spectra starting with those having the highest number of lines. As a first step, we fit for the smoothing parameter and overall metallicity factor, $[m/H]$, scanning the whole wavelength range 200 Å at a time. The continua of the model and observed spectra are matched using a cubic spline with three knots. The overall metallicity values estimated for the $4000\text{--}4200 \text{ Å}$ and $4200\text{--}4400 \text{ Å}$ bins are consistently lower than the rest of the bins with differences of ≤ 0.4 dex. This behaviour is true for both YMCs. We suspect that this is caused by heavy blending (due to higher-metallicities than those observed in GCs) at these young ages. Given the broad wavelength coverage that we have available with X-shooter, the exclusion of these problematic bins does not impact our analysis. We then proceed keeping the overall scaling and the smoothing parameters fixed. Fe is the first element we measure since this element has the largest number of lines populating the spectra, followed by Ti and Ca. Using the tailored wavelength windows described in Sect. 3.4, we obtain individual abundance measurements for NGC 1313-379 and NGC 1705-1, which we list in Tables A.1 and A.2, respectively. Individual elements, wavelength bins, best-fit abundances and their corresponding 1σ uncertainties calculated from the χ^2 fit are shown in these tables. We use a cubic spline with three knots to match the continua of the model and observed spectra for those windows $\geq 100 \text{ Å}$. For bins narrower than 100 Å we use a first-order polynomial instead.

We present in Table 3 weighted average abundances, their corresponding errors (σ_w) and the number of bins (N) for both NGC 1313-379 and NGC 1705-1 using the Isochrone-Only method. The weighted errors are computed as

$$\sigma_w = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\sum w_i}} \quad (4)$$

where the individual weights, w_i , are estimated by $w_i = 1/\sigma_i^2$, and σ_i are the 1σ uncertainties listed in Tables A.1 and A.2. The standard deviation, σ_{STD} , appears to be more representative of the actual measurement uncertainties. We see that the scatter in the individual measurements is larger than the formal errors based on the χ^2 analysis. For this we turn the σ_{STD} into errors on the mean abundances by accounting for the number of individual measurements (N)

$$\sigma_{\text{err}} = \frac{\sigma_{\text{STD}}}{\sqrt{N-1}}. \quad (5)$$

We proceed quoting σ_{err} as the measurement error when applicable. Additionally, we include this error estimate in Table 3. Figures 11–13 show the best model fits for both YMCs.

4.1. Systematic uncertainties in T_{eff}

Davies et al. (2013) find that specifically for RSGs, estimating the T_{eff} with a combination of their $V-I$ colours and model atmosphere colour- T_{eff} transformations can lead to substantially underestimated temperature values. In their work Davies et al. study the RSG population in both the LMC and SMC and show that the discrepancies between T_{eff} estimated from the VRI spectral region and those obtained from the IJK regions arise from

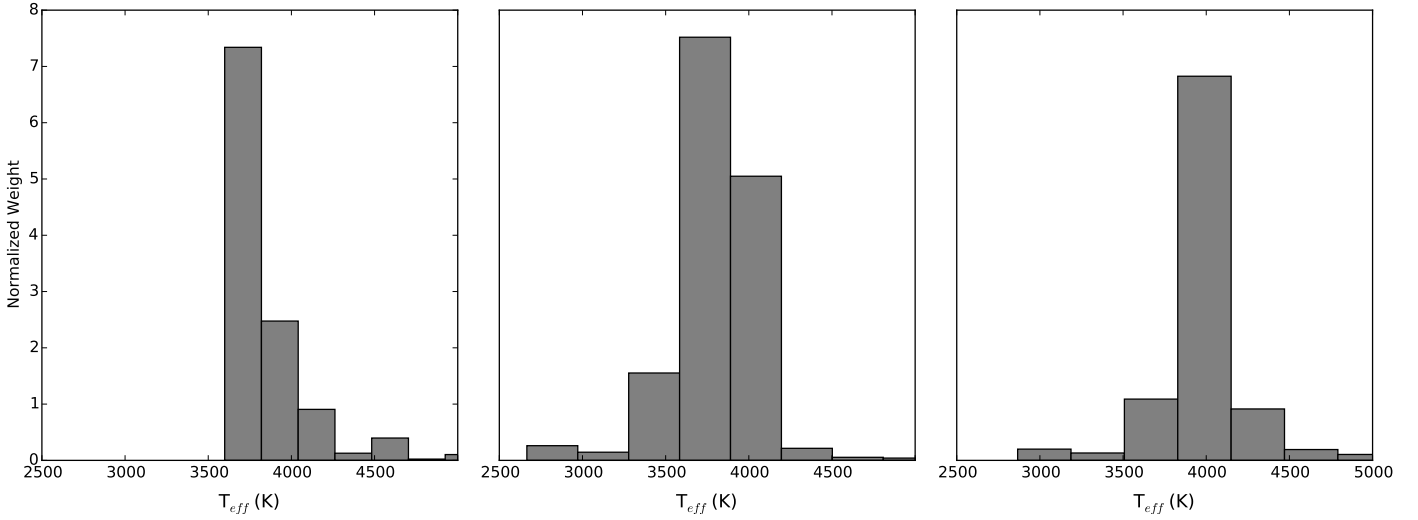


Fig. 8. Weight distribution as a function of T_{eff} for NGC 1705-1. *Left panel:* stellar parameters extracted from the empirical CMD, with a peak around ~ 3700 K. *Middle panel:* stellar parameters obtained from the theoretical isochrone for $\log(\text{age}) = 7.1$ and $Z = 0.008$, the distribution peaks at ~ 3700 K. *Right panel:* stellar parameters extracted from the theoretical isochrone for $\log(\text{age}) = 7.1$ and $Z = 0.004$, the peak is located at ~ 4000 K.

Table 3. Averaged abundance measurements using the Isochrone-Only method.

Element	Weighted Avg	σ_w	σ_{err}	N
NGC 1313-379				
[Fe/H]	-0.843	0.014	0.065	6
[Mg/Fe]	+0.124	0.044	0.305	2
[Ca/Fe]	+0.114	0.008	0.073	6
[Sc/Fe]	+0.350	0.242	—	1
[Ti/Fe]	-0.060	0.053	0.079	3
[Cr/Fe]	+0.479	0.095	0.073	3
[Mn/Fe]	-0.331	0.252	—	1
[Ni/Fe]	+0.456	0.049	0.135	6
NGC 1705-1				
[Fe/H]	-0.775	0.011	0.099	6
[Mg/Fe]	+0.274	0.009	0.197	2
[Ca/Fe]	+0.218	0.004	0.285	5
[Sc/Fe]	+0.192	0.052	—	1
[Ti/Fe]	+0.462	0.030	0.120	3
[Cr/Fe]	-0.270	0.084	0.553	2
[Mn/Fe]	-0.229	0.242	—	1
[Ni/Fe]	+0.742	0.028	0.485	5

the complexity of the TiO bands dominating the optical part of the RSG spectrum.

To evaluate the systematic uncertainties originating from the RSG colour- T_{eff} transformation, we take the CMD+ISO parameters of NGC 1313-379 and manually assign a $T_{\text{eff}} = 4150$ K to all supergiants in the cluster. This temperature was chosen based on the results of Davies et al., where all RSGs in both Magellanic Clouds have a uniform temperature of $T_{\text{eff}} = 4150$ K. Here we define supergiant as any object with $\log g \leq 1.0$. This change in the input stellar parameters decreases the measured [Fe/H] only by ~ 0.04 dex. We note that the mean T_{eff} estimated from the colour- T_{eff} transformation for NGC 1313-379 is $T_{\text{eff}} \sim 4300$ K, only 150 K higher than that from Davies et al.

We perform the same exercise on NGC 1705-1, manually modifying the T_{eff} of all supergiants in the input file. In contrast to the decrease observed in NGC 1313-379, we measure a

slightly higher metallicity (0.04 dex) for NGC 1705-1, [Fe/H] ~ -0.74 . We point out that the original mean T_{eff} of the supergiants in NGC 1705-1 is $T_{\text{eff}} \sim 3800$ K.

4.2. Sensitivity to input isochrone properties

The analysis of the two YMCs presented in this paper relies heavily on the use of theoretical isochrones. The selection of such models is based on assumptions in the age and metallicity of the clusters, mainly values found in the literature. Due to this intrinsic dependence on the age and metallicity of the clusters, we consider the uncertainties involved in the selection of a single isochrone. To explore these uncertainties, we repeat the analysis done on both YMCs and the results are as follows.

NGC 1313-379

We recalculate the abundances using different choices of isochrones, varying the age and metallicity and the method selection (CMD+Isochrone and Isochrone-Only). In Table 4 we present the results of this parameter study. For NGC 1313-379 we find that the differences in the abundances obtained when using CMD+Isochrone and Isochrone-Only methods have a minor effect on most abundances, on the order of $\lesssim 0.1$ dex, with the exception of [Sc/Fe]. It is important to note that the measurements for this element are based on a single wavelength bin, which makes it difficult to assess the true uncertainties.

When the isochrone age is changed by 25 Myr, using the Isochrone-Only method as a test case, the Fe abundance changes by less than 0.1 dex. Regarding the individual element abundances, we see that the sensitivity of α -element abundances to age variations are on the order of 0.1 dex as well. The uncertainties for Fe-peak abundances, depending on the element, are larger than those for α -elements with typical differences of < 0.2 dex, except for [Sc/Fe]. Once more, for Sc we see that the uncertainties are the highest when changing the age by 25 Myr.

An isochrone change in metallicity of +0.15 dex causes the derived [Fe/H] abundance to increase by ~ 0.03 dex. The impact of such a change in the rest of the elements is ≤ 0.1 dex.

Table 4. Sensitivity to input isochrone parameters for NGC 1313-379.

Element	CMD+ISO/ Only ISO	Δt +25 Myr	ΔZ +0.15 dex
$\Delta [\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$	-0.056	-0.086	+0.033
$\Delta [\text{Mg}/\text{Fe}]$	-0.129	-0.040	+0.001
$\Delta [\text{Ca}/\text{Fe}]$	-0.180	-0.128	+0.043
$\Delta [\text{Sc}/\text{Fe}]$	-0.254	-0.348	+0.077
$\Delta [\text{Ti}/\text{Fe}]$	+0.026	-0.090	+0.018
$\Delta [\text{Cr}/\text{Fe}]$	+0.039	-0.136	-0.065
$\Delta [\text{Mn}/\text{Fe}]$	-0.067	-0.050	+0.185
$\Delta [\text{Ni}/\text{Fe}]$	+0.095	-0.151	+0.041

Table 5. Sensitivity to input isochrone parameters for NGC 1705-1.

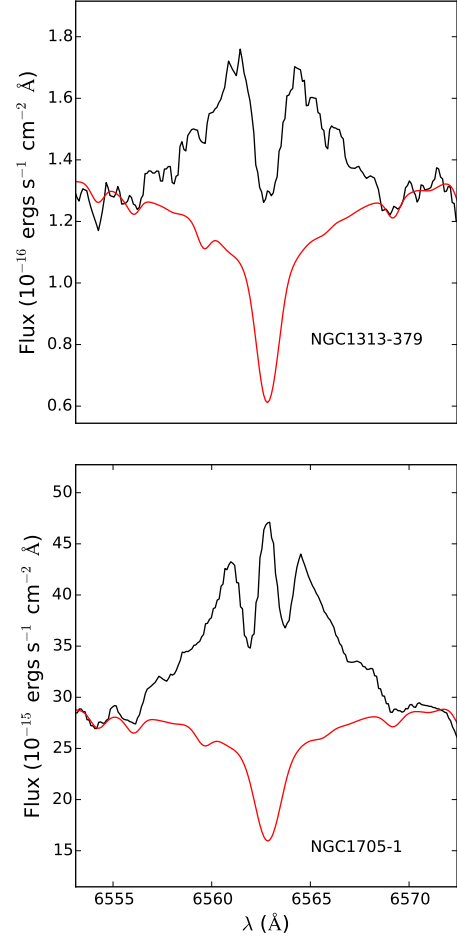
Element	CMD+ISO/ Only ISO	Δt +25 Myr	ΔZ +0.15 dex
$\Delta [\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$	-0.016	+0.050	-0.025
$\Delta [\text{Mg}/\text{Fe}]$	+0.001	+0.079	-0.087
$\Delta [\text{Ca}/\text{Fe}]$	+0.231	-0.168	+0.309
$\Delta [\text{Sc}/\text{Fe}]$	-0.313	-0.288	+0.363
$\Delta [\text{Ti}/\text{Fe}]$	-0.371	-0.004	+0.217
$\Delta [\text{Cr}/\text{Fe}]$	-0.023	+0.363	+0.407
$\Delta [\text{Mn}/\text{Fe}]$	-0.304	+0.594	+0.498
$\Delta [\text{Ni}/\text{Fe}]$	+0.028	+0.245	+0.663

NGC 1705-1

We repeat the same steps described for NGC 1313-379, but now for NGC 1705-1. The results of this sensitivity study for NGC 1705-1 are presented in Table 5. With the exception of $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$, for those changes involving age and metallicity we see that the uncertainties are greater for NGC 1705-1 than those observed in NGC 1313-379. We believe this is mainly driven by the young age of NGC 1705-1. At ages of several $\times 10^7$ yr the models for massive stars in these YMCs are much less certain than low-mass stars in GCs (Massey & Olsen 2003).

Despite the observed trends when using the CMD+Isochrone method, we average over the values in order to get a sense of the difference and uncertainties between the two approaches. As observed throughout this procedure, the $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$ abundance only changes by ~ -0.02 dex when using the CMD+Isochrone in place of the Isochrone-Only method. This change also affects the $[\text{Mg}/\text{Fe}]$ ratio abundance only slightly, with an increase of $\ll +0.01$ dex. $[\text{Ca}/\text{Fe}]$, on the other hand increases by as much as $\sim +0.20$ dex. The rest of the abundance ratios are decreased by ~ -0.30 dex. Changing the age of the input isochrone by +25 Myr increases the $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$ ratio by 0.050 dex, a similar change to that observed in NGC 1313-379. The α -element ratios with respect to Fe changed by ~ 0.1 dex, with $\Delta [\text{Ca}/\text{Fe}] = -0.168$ dex being the highest. The Fe-peak elements, on the other hand, experience changes of ≥ 0.3 dex.

An isochrone change in metallicity of +0.15 dex causes a decrease in the derived $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$ abundance of ~ -0.03 dex. For this YMC, the $[\text{Mg}/\text{Fe}]$ ratio is also negligibly affected by this change, with the abundance ratio decreasing by < 0.1 dex. The abundances estimated for the rest of the α -elements (Ca and Ti) change by ~ 0.2 – 0.3 dex. This same change modifies the measured abundances for Fe-peak elements by ~ 0.4 dex, and in the case of $[\text{Ni}/\text{Fe}]$ the abundance change is as high as ~ 0.7 dex.

**Fig. 9.** $H\alpha$ emission lines in NGC 1313-379 (top) and NGC 1705-1 (bottom). In black we show the X-shooter observations, and in red we display the model spectra.

4.3. Balmer emission lines

The spectroscopic observations of both YMCs display strong Balmer emission lines, especially in $H\alpha$ (Fig. 9). The Balmer emission line in NGC 1705-1 has previously been observed by Melnick et al. (1985). In their work Melnick et al. estimate a velocity dispersion of $\sigma_{\text{ID}} \sim 130 \text{ km s}^{-1}$, which they point out is too high to be produced by gas within the YMC. One possibility for the origin of these emission lines, other than gas, is Be stars. These are B-type non-supergiant stars, characterised by rotational velocities of several hundreds of km s^{-1} (Marlborough 1982) that show strong $H\alpha$ emission lines (Townsend et al. 2004). The broad Balmer emissions observed in both YMCs hint at the presence of Be stars. Studies have found an enhancement of Be stars in young clusters (< 100 Myr, McSwain et al. 2005; Wisniewski et al. 2006; Mathew et al. 2008). At ~ 12 and 56 Myr, NGC 1313-379 and NGC 1705-1 are found within the range of ages where high fractions of Be stars are expected.

5. Discussion

In this section we discuss our results and compare our measurements to those observed in similar environments to NGC 1313 and NGC 1705.

NGC 1313 is a late-type barred spiral with morphological type SB(s)d. Using H II regions, Walsh & Roy (1997) estimated a metallicity of $12 + \log \text{O}/\text{H} \approx 8.4 \pm 0.1$ or $[\text{O}/\text{H}] = -0.43 \pm 0.1$

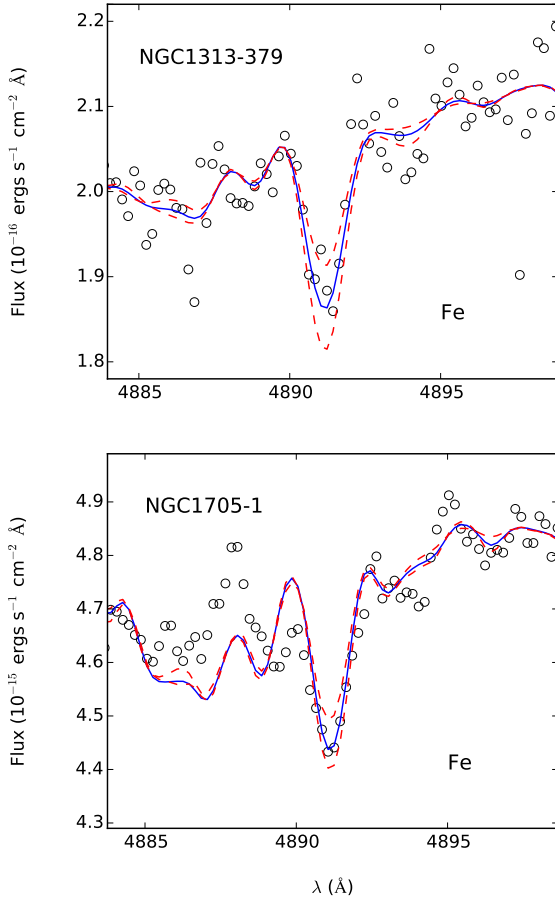


Fig. 10. Example synthesis fits of an Fe I line in our X-shooter spectra of NGC 1313-379 (*top*) and NGC 1705-1. Empty black circles are the X-shooter observations. Blue curve shows the best abundance. Red dashed curves show the effect of varying the element in question by ± 0.5 dex.

(Grevesse & Sauval 1998), similar to that of young stellar populations and H II regions in the LMC.

NGC 1705, on the other hand, is a late-type galaxy classified as a blue compact dwarf (BCD). NGC 1705 shows significant recent star formation activity, clear evidence of galactic winds (Meurer et al. 1992) and a metallicity similar to that measured in the SMC (Lee & Skillman 2004). BCDs are low metallicity systems exhibiting on-going or recent bursts of star formation, but otherwise appear to have had roughly continuous star formation histories in their past (Izotov & Thuan 1999; Tolstoy et al. 2009). NGC 1705 is no exception and has been observed to host high gas content and have experienced recent star formation activity. Galactic winds appear to be the most viable process to explain the coexistence of high star formation rates and low metal abundances in these galaxies (Matteucci & Tosi 1985; Marconi et al. 1994; Carigi et al. 1995; Romano et al. 2006).

5.1. Fe

NGC 1313-379

To the best of our knowledge no previous determination of stellar [Fe/H] has been published for NGC 1313. We measure an Fe abundance of -0.84 ± 0.07 , slightly lower (~ 0.3 dex) than what would have been expected based on previous studies of H II regions in NGC 1313. Our inferred metallicity is also lower than the metallicity ranges that Colucci et al. (2012) find in three

Table 6. [Fe/H] measurements for NGC 1705-1 using NIR X-shooter observations

Element	Wavelength [Å]	Abundance	Error
[Fe/H]	10 200.0–10 400.0	−0.706	0.121
	10 400.0–10 600.0	−0.745	0.091
	10 600.0–10 800.0	−0.825	0.121
	12 200.0–12 400.0	−0.614	0.090
	12 400.0–12 600.0	−0.695	0.141
	12 600.0–12 800.0	−0.420	0.215

young star clusters in the LMC ($-0.57 < [\text{Fe}/\text{H}] < +0.03$), a galaxy which may be expected to have a comparable metallicity to that of NGC 1313, based on its luminosity.

Silva-Villa & Larsen (2012) studied the star formation history of NGC 1313 mainly focusing on three regions: the northern, southern, and southwest fields. The observations of Silva-Villa & Larsen for the southwest region as a whole (the region which includes NGC 1313-379) showed lower levels of star formation when compared to those obtained for the northern and southern fields. A possible explanation for the relatively low [Fe/H] abundance measurement in NGC 1313-379 is a lower star formation level relative to the rest of the galaxy. In their work Silva-Villa & Larsen propose a scenario where NGC 1313 interacted with a satellite companion, an event that triggered an increased star formation rate in the southwest region forming the YMC in question.

To verify our metallicity measurement, we attempted to estimate [Fe/H] using the NIR X-shooter observations; however the $S/N \sim 10$ is too low for this type of analysis. Going back to the UVB X-shooter observations, in Fig. 10 we show that varying the Fe abundance by ± 0.5 dex, from the measured $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = -0.84$, proves to be a mismatch to the observations. It is important to note that given the model assumptions for NGC 1313-379 described in Sect. 3.5 our [Fe/H] measurement seems robust; however, problems with the CMD assumptions are still possible, although unlikely for this specific cluster considering the good agreement between the CMD+Isochrone and Isochrone-Only approaches.

NGC 1705-1

For NGC 1705-1 we measure an Fe abundance of -0.78 ± 0.10 . To verify this measurement, we estimate the [Fe/H] for this YMC using the NIR portion of the X-shooter observations. In this wavelength range, as explained in Sect. 1, the spectrum is less affected by uncertainties in the CMD modelling assumptions. This is because the NIR stellar continuum at these young ages is entirely dominated by the flux from RSGs (Origlia & Oliva 2000). Without any tailored wavelength windows, we calculate the overall metallicity and [Fe/H] abundance in 200 Å bins, excluding those regions where telluric absorption is the strongest. For this test we also use the Isochrone-Only approach and extract the stellar parameters from an isochrone of $\log(\text{age}) = 7.1$ and metallicity $Z = 0.008$. The wavelength bins, [Fe/H] abundances and their corresponding 1σ uncertainties are presented in Table 6. Taking into consideration only those bins with reduced $\chi^2 < 1.5$ (all, except the 12 200.0–12 400.0 Å bin), this results in a weighted average $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = -0.73 \pm 0.07$. The [Fe/H] abundance measured using the UVB and VIS observations is within the errors of the NIR [Fe/H] abundance. From this test we conclude that the [Fe/H] is reliably measured. To further confirm

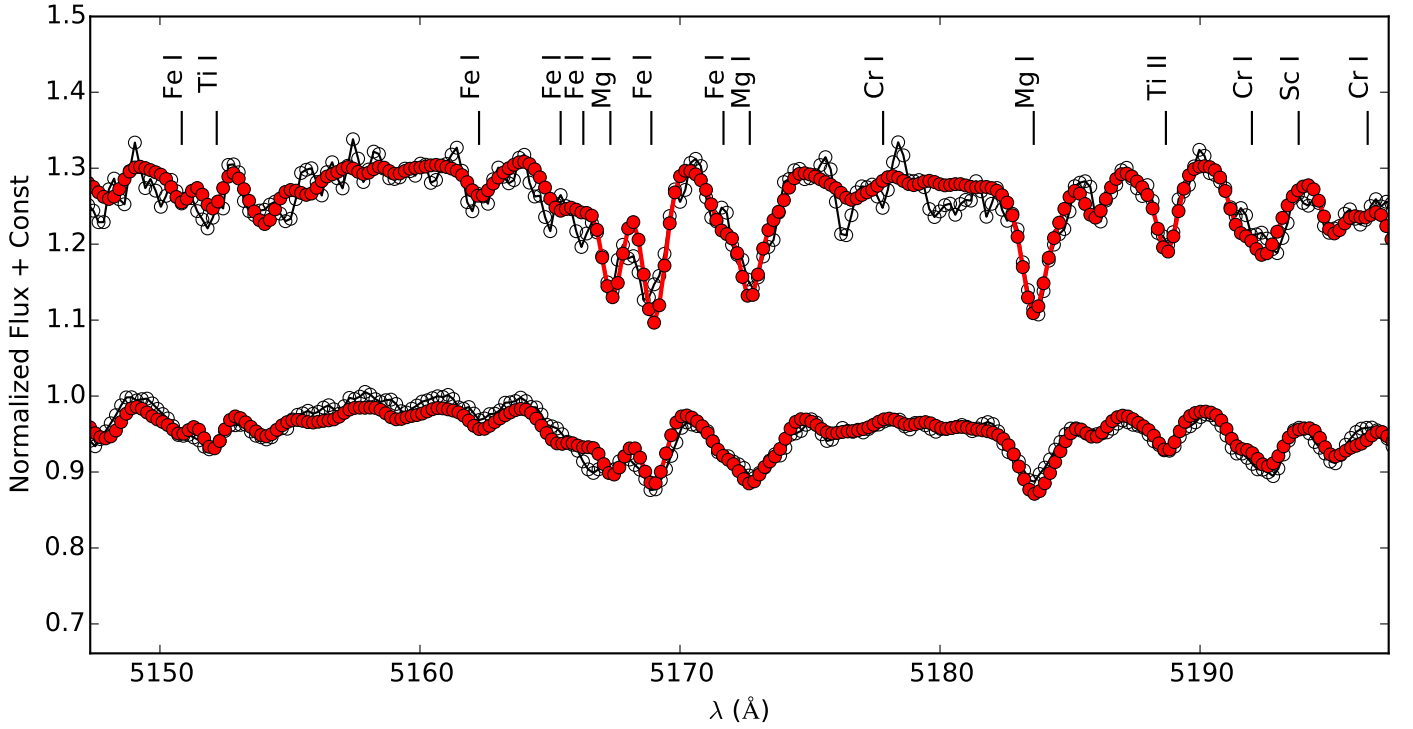


Fig. 11. Example synthesis fits for NGC 1313-379 (top) and NGC 1705-1 (bottom). Empty black circles correspond to the X-shooter observations, while the filled red circles are the best-fitting model spectra.

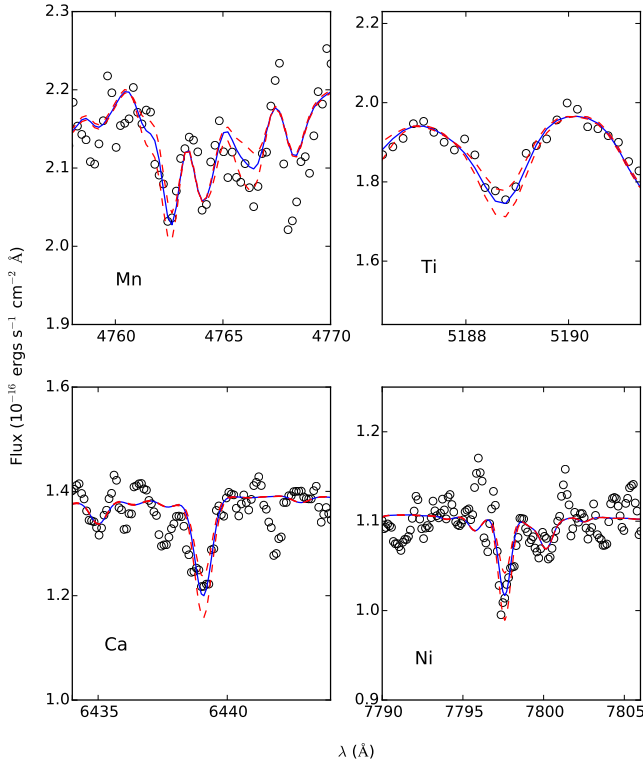


Fig. 12. Example synthesis fits for NGC 1313-379. Empty black circles belong to the X-shooter observations. Blue curve shows the best abundance for the element specified in the subplots. Red dashed curve shows the effect of varying the element in question by ± 0.5 dex.

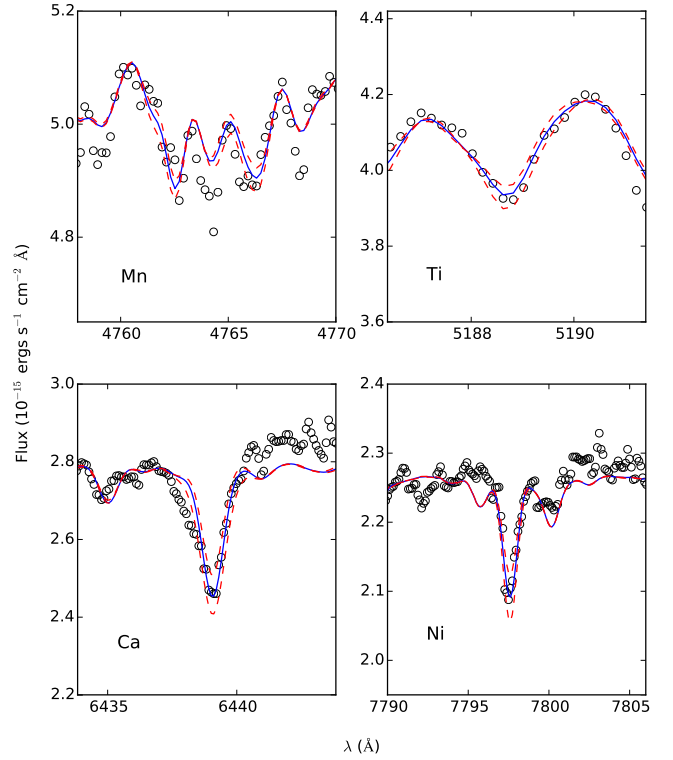


Fig. 13. Example synthesis fits for NGC 1705-1. Empty black circles belong to the X-shooter observations. Blue curve shows the best abundance for the element specified in the subplots. Red dashed curve shows the effect of varying the element in question by ± 0.5 dex.

the robustness of this measurement, we show in Fig. 10 example synthesis fits for an Fe line and the effect of varying the Fe abundance by ± 0.5 dex.

Since the metallicity of NGC 1705 has been previously estimated to be similar to that of the SMC we now compare our [Fe/H] abundance to that measured in the SMC. Hill (1999)

studied the brightest young cluster in the SMC, NGC 330, and measured an abundance of $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = -0.82 \pm 0.11$, along with an SMC $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = -0.69 \pm 0.10$ for field stars. Our measured $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$ abundance is comparable and within 1σ error to that obtained by Hill (1999) for the SMC young cluster NGC 330. In this work we see that the stellar component in NGC 1705-1 has a metallicity similar to the young stellar components in the SMC. In a separate study Aloisi et al. (2005) looked into the Interstellar Medium (ISM) of NGC 1705 using STIS and FUSE observations and measured a total (neutral + ionised) $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = -0.86 \pm 0.03$, similar to our measured $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$ for NGC 1705-1. Furthermore, NGC 1705-1 has also been compared to NGC 1569-B as they both display similar properties; for example, CMD morphology, host galaxies with strong galactic winds, and active star formation (Larsen et al. 2008; Annibali et al. 2003; Waller 1991). Larsen et al. studied NGC 1569-B and found an iron abundance of $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = -0.63 \pm 0.08$, similar to that of field stars in the SMC (Hill 1999), and slightly higher (~ 0.15 dex) than what we have measured for NGC 1705-1.

5.2. α -elements

Figure 14 shows the $[\text{Mg}/\text{Fe}]$, $[\text{Ca}/\text{Fe}]$, and $[\text{Ti}/\text{Fe}]$ abundances calculated as part of this work and compares them to abundance trends observed in the MW, LMC, and M 31. The individual α abundances for both NGC 1313-379 and NGC 1705-1 are displayed in Fig. 14 as red triangles and squares, correspondingly.

NGC 1313-379

We compare our individual NGC 1313-379 abundances to those measured in what is expected to be a similar environment, the LMC. We measure a $[\text{Mg}/\text{Fe}]$ abundance of $+0.12 \pm 0.31$, within the range of abundances measured in the LMC for a metallicity of $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = -0.84$ (see Fig. 14). However, it is worth mentioning that metallicities around $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] \sim -0.84$ dex are found in relatively old stars in the LMC (>3 Gyr, Van der Swaelmen et al. 2013). For the $[\text{Ca}/\text{Fe}]$ ratio we measure an abundance of $+0.11 \pm 0.07$, comparable to the abundances measured in the LMC. Measurements of Ti abundances in the LMC seem to display a noticeable scatter (bottom plot in Fig. 14) and our measurement of $[\text{Ti}/\text{Fe}] = -0.06 \pm 0.08$ appears to be on the lower part of the envelope of values observed in the LMC. All three measurements of α elements are consistent with the Solar-scaled values within the uncertainties. This behaviour is expected for young stellar populations and has previously been observed in other environments, like the MW, LMC, SMC and M 31.

Averaging our α -abundances (Ti, Ca and Mg) for NGC 1313-379, we measure a close-to-solar $[\alpha/\text{Fe}] = +0.06 \pm 0.11$ or $[\alpha/\text{H}] = -0.78 \pm 0.11$. As O is an α element, we compare our $[\alpha/\text{H}]$ results with the work of Walsh & Roy (1997) who find an average $[\text{O}/\text{H}] = -0.43 \pm 0.10$. From this comparison we see that our measurements of α abundance are lower by ~ 0.35 dex. However, using $([\text{O II}] + [\text{O III}])/\text{H}\beta$ to derive $[\text{O}/\text{H}]$ abundances, Walsh & Roy measured $[\text{O}/\text{H}] \sim -0.73$ and -0.43 for two H II regions in close proximity to NGC 1313-379, the former agreeing with our inferred $[\alpha/\text{H}]$. We note that these two H II regions appear to be part of the same complex as that of NGC 1313-379.

NGC 1705-1

We measure an abundance ratio of $[\text{Mg}/\text{Fe}] = +0.27 \pm 0.20$ for NGC 1705-1. Hill et al. (1997) studied field stars in the SMC

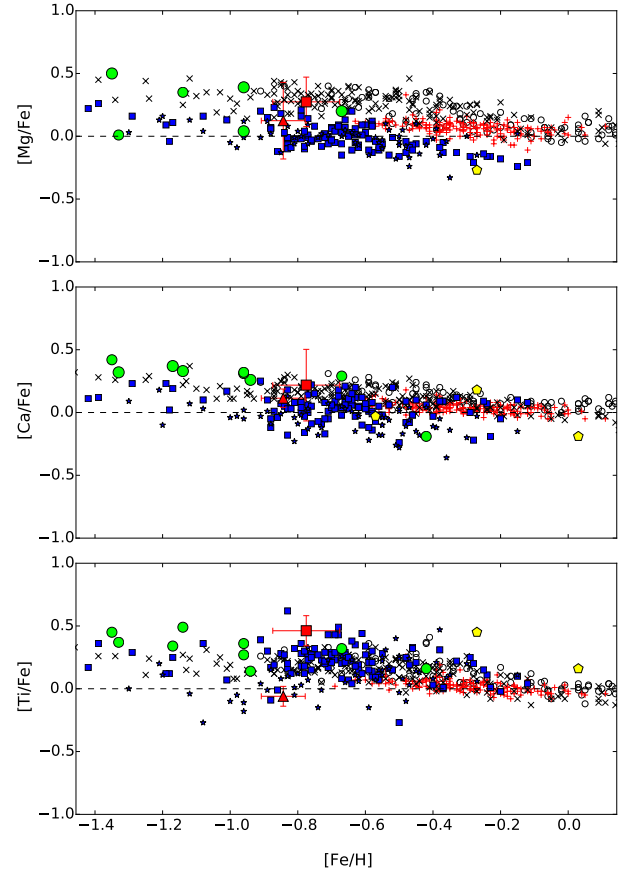


Fig. 14. Top: $[\text{Mg}/\text{Fe}]$ vs. $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$. Middle: $[\text{Ca}/\text{Fe}]$ vs. $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$. Bottom: $[\text{Ti}/\text{Fe}]$ vs. $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$. Legend: red triangles show the alpha abundances estimated for NGC 1313-379 (this work); red squares display the measurements for NGC 1705-1; red crosses and black crosses present MW disc abundances from Reddy et al. (2003, 2006), respectively; black open circles are MW disc abundances from Bensby et al. (2005); blue squares and stars belong to LMC bar and inner disc abundances presented by Van der Swaelmen et al. (2013); yellow pentagons belong to abundances for LMC young star clusters by Colucci et al. (2012); green circles are abundance measurements from GCs in both the MW and M 31 (Colucci et al. 2009; Cameron 2009).

and measured $[\text{Mg}/\text{Fe}]$ abundance ratios in the range $-0.01 < [\text{Mg}/\text{Fe}] < +0.29$. Comparing our $[\text{Mg}/\text{Fe}]$ measurement to the findings of Hill et al. (1997) we see that our abundance ratio is within those measured in field stars in the SMC. Additionally, we infer super-solar $[\text{Ca}/\text{Fe}] = +0.22 \pm 0.29$ and $[\text{Ti}/\text{Fe}] = +0.46 \pm 0.12$ for NGC 1705-1. In general we observe a super-solar trend in all three measured α elements, which is unusual for a young population.

Lee & Skillman (2004) measured the oxygen abundance for NGC 1705 using long-slit spectroscopic observations of 16 H II regions. They reported a mean oxygen abundance of $12 + \log(\text{O}/\text{H}) = 8.21 \pm 0.05$, corresponding to $[\text{O}/\text{H}] = -0.63$ (Grevesse & Sauval 1998). The abundance measured by Lee & Skillman is at the middle of the range of values reported in different studies (Meurer et al. 1992; Storch-Bergmann et al. 1994; 1995; Heckman et al. 1998) varying from $12 + \log(\text{O}/\text{H}) = 8.0$ to 8.5 or $[\text{O}/\text{H}] = -0.83$ to -0.33 (Grevesse & Sauval 1998). The same study finds an absence of radial gradient in the oxygen metallicity.

A recent study by Annibali et al. (2015) using multi-object spectroscopy and narrow-band imaging of [OIII] inferred oxygen metallicities of PNe and H II regions distributed throughout

the galaxy. They detected a negative radial gradient in the oxygen metallicity of -0.24 ± 0.08 dex kpc $^{-1}$. Additionally, they found an average oxygen abundance of $12 + \log(\text{O}/\text{H}) = 7.96 \pm 0.04$ or $[\text{O}/\text{H}] = -0.87$, ~ 0.25 dex lower than the value reported by Lee & Skillman (2004). This average is calculated including only H II regions located within 0.4 kpc of the centre of the galaxy.

Comparing our average α -abundance (Ti, Ca and Mg) for NGC 1705-1 with the work of Lee & Skillman (2004), we see that our measurement of $[\alpha/\text{H}] = -0.46 \pm 0.12$ is slightly higher (~ 0.15 dex) than that measured by Lee & Skillman in H II regions. In contrast, our average α -abundance is ~ 0.4 dex higher than what Annibali et al. report. We note that the oxygen measurements from Lee & Skillman and Annibali et al. mainly characterise and describe the properties of the ionised gas in NGC 1705, whereas our work studies the stellar component of NGC 1705-1.

With the presence of strong galactic winds, NGC 1705 has become a target of interest when studying and testing chemical evolution models. Assuming star formation rates (SFRs) inferred by Annibali et al. (2003), NGC 1705 models by Romano et al. (2006) predict super-solar $[\text{O}/\text{Fe}]$ abundance ratios, $+0.2 < [\text{O}/\text{Fe}] < +0.5$ for $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] \sim -0.80$, agreeing with our measured $[\alpha/\text{Fe}] = +0.32$. The observed super-solar $[\alpha/\text{Fe}]$ ratios were possibly produced by the star formation event observed by Annibali et al. (2003) $\sim 3\text{--}35$ Myr before the formation of NGC 1705-1. Such a period would have allowed Type II SNe to generate α -elements and mix them with pre-existing gas before the YMC formed. Similar to NGC 1705-1, Larsen et al. (2008) measured a super-solar $[\alpha/\text{Fe}]$ ratio for NGC 1569-B of $+0.31 \pm 0.09$. They also find an oxygen abundance, $[\text{O}/\text{H}]$, approximately a factor of two higher than derived from H II studies. Again, a possible explanation for this enhancement in both NGC 1569-B and NGC 1705-1 is that the YMCs formed while the ISM was mainly enriched by Type II SNe products, with genuine differences between abundances in H II regions and the stellar component. However, one cannot rule out the possibility of systematic errors in the method used to measure these α abundances (e.g. in the modelling of the stellar spectra).

In summary, we find that all $[(\text{Mg}, \text{Ca}, \text{Ti})/\text{Fe}]$ element ratios in NGC 1313-379 are solar (within ~ 0.1 dex), and super-solar in NGC 1705-1. For both YMCs, the comparison of our Mg, Ca and Ti measurements to O abundances by other authors show a consistent picture. From this work and in the context of chemical evolution, NGC 1313 resembles several well-studied galaxies with continuous star formation histories such as MW and LMC. NGC 1705-1, on the other hand, is more α -enhanced as predicted by the chemical evolution models of Romano et al. (2006) where these abundances may originate from a bursty star formation history.

5.3. Fe-peak elements

Fe-peak elements are generally produced in SNIa, but the uniqueness of the source for these elements is still debatable. In general, different Fe-peak elements behave differently, especially Mn (McWilliam 1997; Van der Swaelmen et al. 2013).

NGC 1313-379

It has been suggested (Nissen et al. 2000; Reddy et al. 2003, 2006; Van der Swaelmen et al. 2013) that Sc follows a similar pattern as Ca and Ti, decreasing with increasing metallicity. Our measurements for the $[\text{Sc}/\text{Fe}]$ ratio, $+0.35 \pm 0.24$ suggest a mild

enhancement in NGC 1313-379 when compared to the average $[\text{Sc}/\text{Fe}]$ abundances in the LMC and other galaxies in the Local Group.

$[\text{Cr}/\text{Fe}]$ abundance ratios in the MW and the LMC overlap each other with abundance ratios from sub-solar to solar (including individual stars and GCs, Johnson et al. 2006; Gratton & Sneden 1991). We observe an above solar abundance ratio for $[\text{Cr}/\text{Fe}]$ of $+0.48 \pm 0.07$, with an enhancement higher than what we measure for $[\text{Sc}/\text{Fe}]$.

Mn, on the other hand, has been found to be depleted in metal-poor stars in the MW (McWilliam 1997; Reddy et al. 2006), but gradually increases to solar values at higher metallicities. It is worth mentioning that the stellar process creating Mn is still uncertain (Timmes et al. 1995; Shetrone et al. 2003). We infer $[\text{Mn}/\text{Fe}] = -0.33 \pm 0.25$ following the trend observed in environments like the MW at the respective metallicity of $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = -0.84$ dex.

For Ni we measure a slightly enhanced $[\text{Ni}/\text{Fe}] = +0.46 \pm 0.14$. It should be noted that the 7700.0–7800.0 Å bin yields systematically higher $[\text{Ni}/\text{Fe}]$ abundance ratios with respect to the rest of the bins. Excluding this bin when averaging our Ni abundances leads to $[\text{Ni}/\text{Fe}] = +0.31$. This lower $[\text{Ni}/\text{Fe}]$ ratio is in better agreement with that observed in LMC and MW environments.

NGC 1705-1

We measure $[\text{Sc}/\text{Fe}] = +0.19 \pm 0.05$ for NGC 1705-1, which is on the high side of the envelope of observed abundances in both the MW and LMC. In NGC 1705-1 we find that the $[\text{Cr}/\text{Fe}]$ abundance is below solar and agrees well with that observed in our galaxy and the LMC. Our measured $[\text{Cr}/\text{Fe}] = -0.27 \pm 0.55$ falls within the scatter of the measurements, with relatively large error bars.

We measure $[\text{Mn}/\text{Fe}] = -0.23 \pm 0.24$, similar to abundances seen in the MW for metallicities of ~ -0.78 dex. We note that the Mn measurement is based on a single bin with relatively weak lines (See Fig. 13).

We infer an enhanced $[\text{Ni}/\text{Fe}] = +0.74 \pm 0.49$ for this YMC. As pointed out for NGC 1313-379, we also measure a consistently higher Ni abundance for the 7700.0–7800.0 Å bin. Omitting this bin when averaging our Ni abundances leads to a remarkably lower $[\text{Ni}/\text{Fe}] = +0.25$. We know that Ni is produced in massive stars and in SN Ia (Woosley & Weaver 1995; Timmes et al. 1995). If the enhancements in $[\text{Ni}/\text{Fe}]$ ratios are genuine, high Ni abundances in this work could indicate that the relative contribution of massive stars and SN Ia to the total Ni production is different for MW, M 31 and LMC compared to NGC 1705.

Overall, we find that a comparison between the Fe-peak abundances observed in this work and those measured in other environments (MW, LMC and SMC) display a consistent picture for most elements following previously observed trends within their errors. We point out that in general our measurements of these elements are relatively uncertain due to the quality of the observations and would recommend either higher-resolution or higher-S/N data in future work to measure these elements with a higher degree of certainty.

5.4. Multiple populations

Studies have shown that, generally speaking, the $[\text{Mg}/\text{Fe}]$ ratios of field stars, either in the MW, LMC or even in M 31, behave similarly to other α elements such as Ca and Ti (Bensby et al. 2005; Colucci et al. 2009; Gonzalez et al. 2011). In contrast to

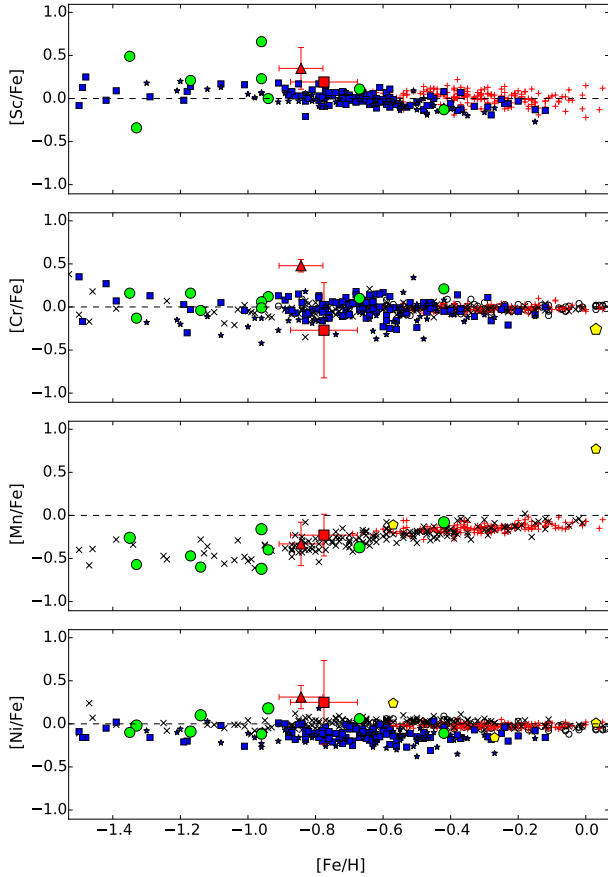


Fig. 15. *Top:* [Sc/Fe] vs. [Fe/H]. *Second row:* [Cr/Fe] vs. [Fe/H]. *Third row:* [Mn/Fe] vs. [Fe/H]. *Bottom:* [Ni/Fe] vs. [Fe/H]. Symbols as in Fig. 14.

field stars, studies suggest that intra-cluster Mg variations with respect to other α -elements are present in several GCs in the MW (Shetrone 1996; Kraft et al. 1997; Gratton et al. 2004). These same variations in Mg were detected as lower [Mg/Fe] abundances when compared to [Ca/Fe] and [Ti/Fe] ratios obtained from integrated-light studies of GCs (McWilliam & Bernstein 2008; Colucci et al. 2009; Larsen et al. 2014). The [Mg/Fe] ratios we measure for NGC 1313-379 and NGC 1705-1, +0.12 and +0.27 respectively, do not appear to be remarkably lower than any of the other α -elements studied as part of this work, hinting at the absence of intra-cluster variations in Mg. The resulting absence of intra-cluster variations in NGC 1705-1 in this work is in agreement with the differential analysis performed by Cabrera-Ziri et al. (2016) on NGC 1705-1, where they also find a lack of evidence for extreme intra-cluster variations in Al.

6. Conclusions

In this work we carry out the first detailed abundance and metallicity analysis for two extragalactic YMCs outside of the Local Group, NGC 1313-379 and NGC 1705-1. The analysis is done following the method and code developed by L12, using a combination of intermediate-resolution integrated-light observations taken with the X-shooter spectrograph on the ESO Very Large Telescope, color-magnitude diagrams from *Hubble* Space Telescope and theoretical isochrones from PARSEC. The main results obtained in this work are summarised as follows:

1. We obtain the first measurements of metallicity in the extragalactic YMCs NGC 1313-379 and NGC 1705-1 with values

of $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = -0.84 \pm 0.07$ and $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = -0.78 \pm 0.10$, respectively.

2. We obtain the first detailed chemical abundances of Mg, Ca, Ti, Sc, Cr, Mn and Ni for both NGC 1313-379 and NGC 1705-1.
3. We find a lack of depletion in the [Mg/Fe] ratios relative to other α elements (Ca and Ti), hinting at the absence of intra-cluster variations in Mg for both YMCs.
4. We observe strong Balmer emission lines in both YMCs and attribute these phenomena to the presence of Be stars expected in young clusters with ages <100 Myr.
5. We measure $[\alpha/\text{H}] = -0.78 \pm 0.11$ for NGC 1313-379 which agrees with the $[\text{O}/\text{H}] \sim -0.73$ abundance measured by Walsh & Roy (1997) for an H II region located in the same complex as NGC 1313-379.
6. The observed super-solar $[\alpha/\text{Fe}]$ abundance ratio in NGC 1705-1 is comparable to α -element measurements from a YMC in NGC 1569, a galaxy with similar properties as NGC 1705 (i.e. strong wind activity). These super-solar $[\alpha/\text{Fe}]$ ratios were also predicted in NGC 1705 by Romano et al. (2006) for metallicities of $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] \sim -0.80$.
7. In general Fe-peak elements follow previously observed trends in well studied environments (MW and LMC); however to reduce the uncertainties in the measurements of these elements we recommend higher-resolution observations or higher-S/N data.

In future work, for those cases where there are no empirical CMDs available, we envision the use of the Isochrone-Only method. In this method the stellar parameters are extracted solely from theoretical models. From this study we have learned that the reduced χ^2 obtained when fitting the different abundances can be used as an accuracy indicator for the selection of the optimal isochrone.

Having demonstrated that detailed abundance analysis of YMCs outside of the Local Group can be carried out using the same basic methodology that has previously been applied to old GCs, we look forward to combining YMC abundance studies with those of GCs in order to observe the galaxy evolution through a wider window in time. We believe the study of integrated-light observations of stellar clusters continues to be a strong and promising tool to acquire information about the chemical enrichment histories of the host galaxy.

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Appendix A: Modelled spectra

Here we present a complete set of modelled spectra which includes our final measured abundances and covers data from UVB and VIS X-shooter observations for both NGC 1313-379 and

NGC 1705-1. The line IDs are extracted from the linelists found at the Castelli website⁴.

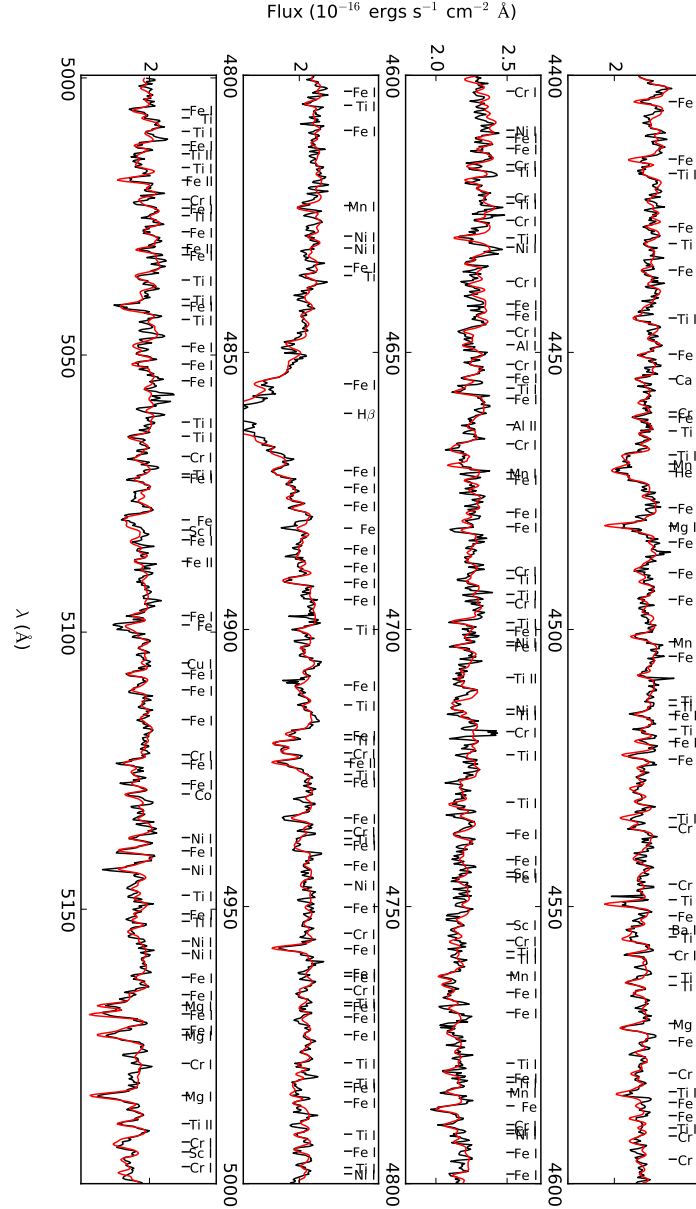


Fig. A.1. Example synthesis fits for NGC 1313-379 for different wavelength coverage in the UVB X-shooter. Black lines show the observations and in red we show the best-fitting model spectra. These models use the final abundances obtained as part of this work.

⁴ <http://wwwuser.oats.inaf.it/castelli/>

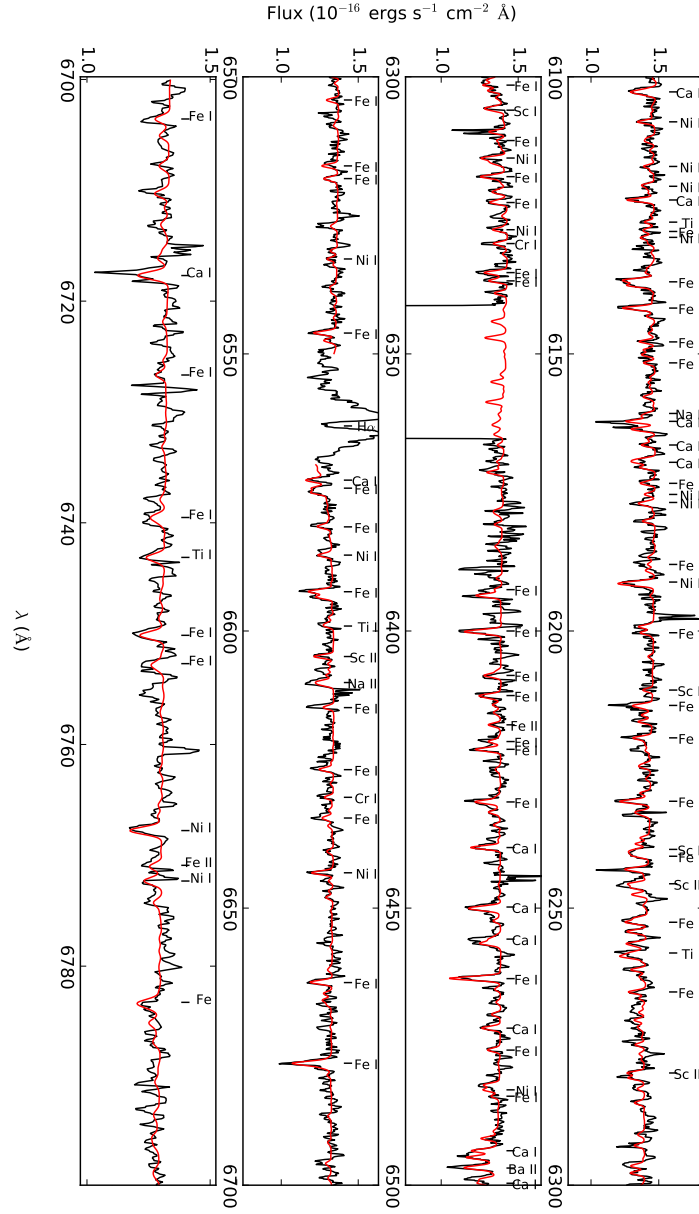


Fig. A.2. Example synthesis fits for NGC 1313-379 for different wavelength coverage in the VIS X-shooter. Here we exclude any telluric contaminated wavelength window. Black lines show the observations and in red we show the best-fitting model spectra. These models use the final abundances obtained as part of this work.

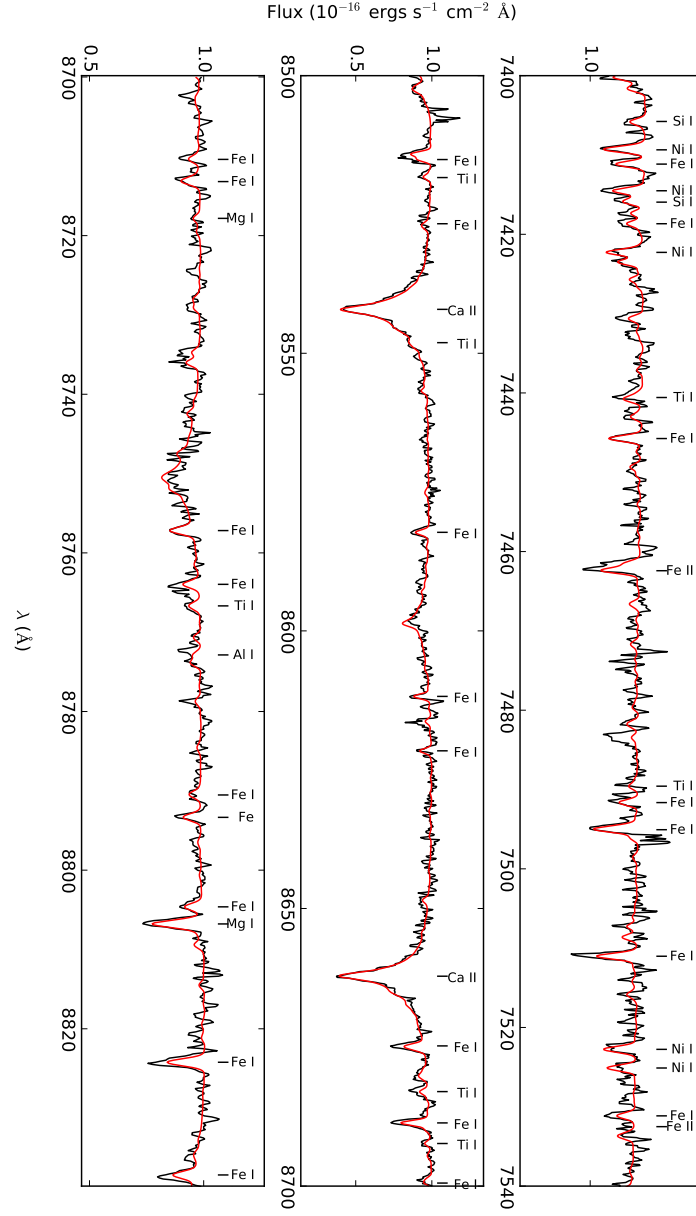


Fig. A.3. Example synthesis fits for NGC 1313-379 for different wavelength coverage in the VIS X-shooter. Here we exclude any telluric contaminated wavelength window. Black lines show the observations and in red we show the best-fitting model spectra. These models use the final abundances obtained as part of this work.

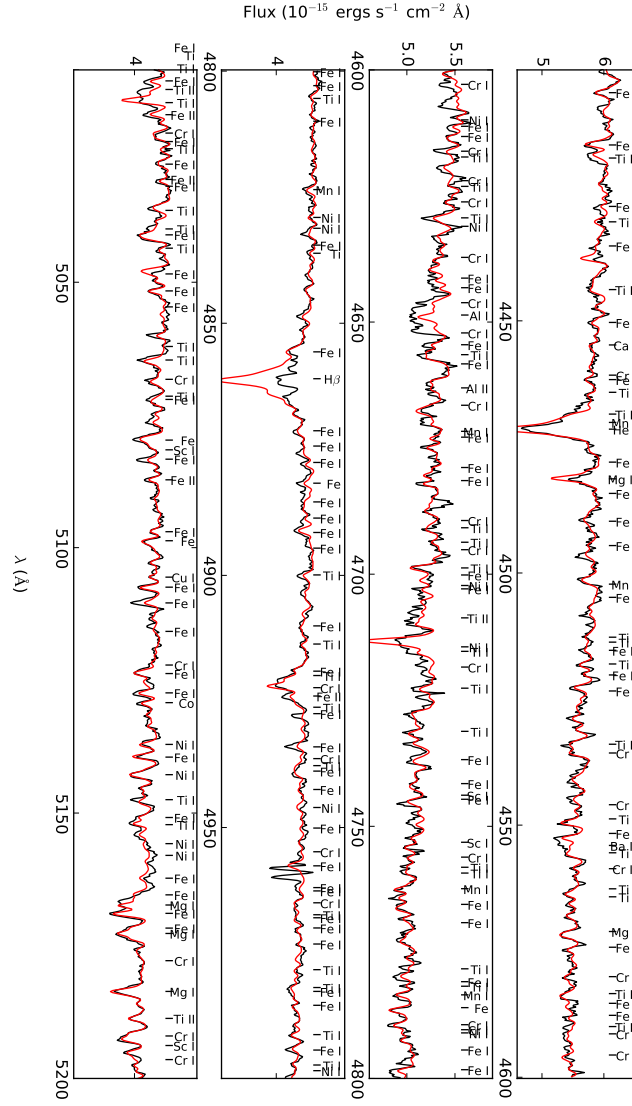


Fig. A.4. Example synthesis fits for NGC 1705-1 for different wavelength coverage in the UVB X-shooter. Black lines show the observations and in red we show the best-fitting model spectra. These models use the final abundances obtained as part of this work.

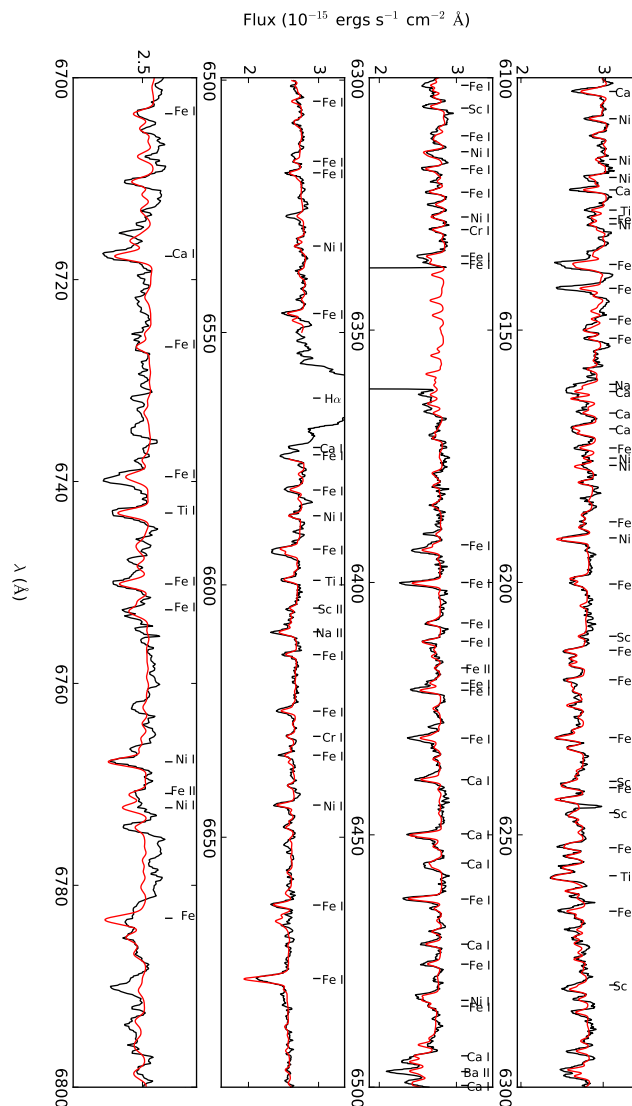


Fig. A.5. Example synthesis fits for NGC 1705-1 for different wavelength coverage in the VIS X-shooter. Here we exclude any telluric contaminated wavelength window. Black lines show the observations and in red we show the best-fitting model spectra. These models use the final abundances obtained as part of this work.

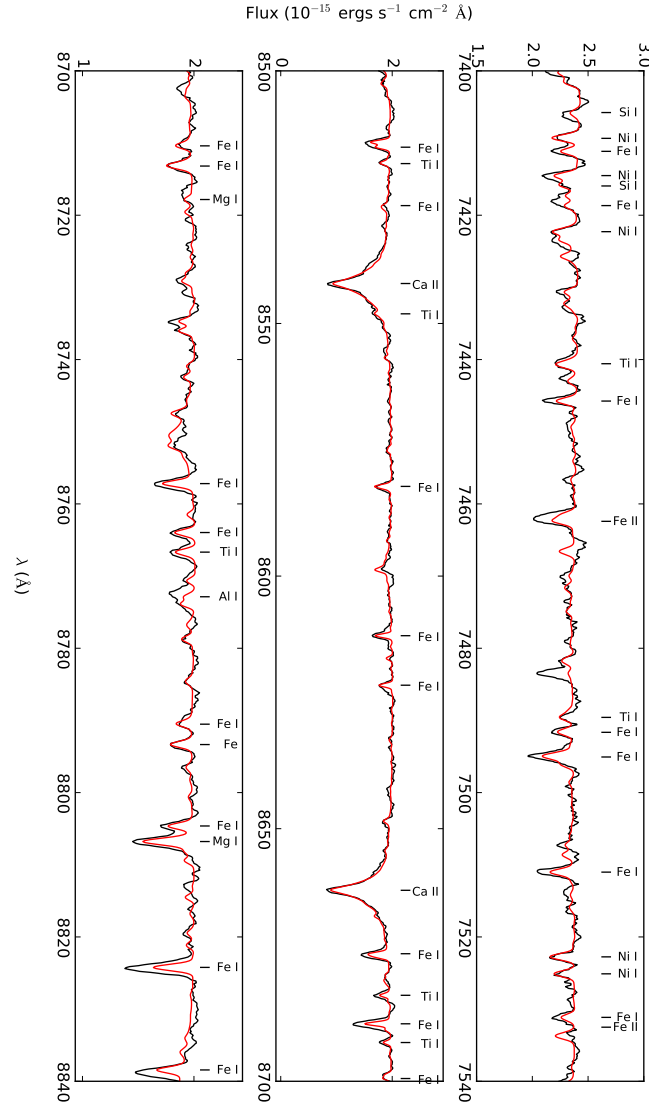


Fig. A.6. Example synthesis fits for NGC 1705-1 for different wavelength coverage in the VIS X-shooter. Here we exclude any telluric contaminated wavelength window. Black lines show the observations and in red we show the best-fitting model spectra. These models use the final abundances obtained as part of this work.

Table A.1. Chemical abundances for NGC 1313-379.

Element	Wavelength [Å]	Abundance	Error
[Fe/H]	4700.0–4800.0	−0.915	0.071
	4900.0–5000.0	−1.085	0.041
	5000.0–5100.0	−1.034	0.051
	6100.0–6300.0	−0.914	0.031
	6300.0–6340.0	−1.114	0.081
	8500.0–8700.0	−0.704	0.021
	8700.0–8850.0	−0.765	0.051
[Mg/Fe]	5150.0–5200.00	−0.310	0.083
	8777.0–8832.00	+0.299	0.054
[Ca/Fe]	4445.0–4465.0	−0.101	0.251
	6100.0–6128.0	+0.299	0.122
	6430.0–6454.0	+0.378	0.120
	6459.0–6478.0	+0.060	0.193
	8480.0–8586.0	+0.200	0.085
	8623.0–8697.0	+0.039	0.018
[Sc/Fe]	6222.0–6244.0	+0.350	0.242
[Ti/Fe]	4650.0–4718.0	−0.231	0.122
	4980.0–5045.0	−0.049	0.073
	6584.0–6780.0	−0.039	0.103
[Cr/Fe]	4580.0–4640.0	–	–
	4640.0–4675.0	+0.379	0.121
	4915.0–4930.0	+0.619	0.192
	6600.0–6660.0	+0.669	0.252
	4750.0–4770.0	−0.331	0.252
[Mn/Fe]	4700.0–4720.0	+0.150	0.203
	4825.0–4840.0	+0.340	0.392
	4910.0–4955.0	+0.330	0.144
	5075.0–5175.0	+0.039	0.093
	6100.0–6200.0	+0.599	0.093
	7700.0–7800.0	+0.950	0.104

Table A.2. Chemical abundances for NGC 1705-1.

Element	Wavelength [Å]	Abundance	Error
[Fe/H]	4700.0–4800.0	−1.137	0.039
	4900.0–5000.0	−0.797	0.028
	5000.0–5100.0	−1.152	0.033
	6100.0–6300.0	−0.735	0.021
	6300.0–6340.0	−0.717	0.049
	8700.0–8850.0	−0.555	0.021
[Mg/Fe]	5150.0–5200.00	−0.065	0.027
	8777.0–8832.00	+0.329	0.015
[Ca/Fe]	4445.0–4465.0	−0.440	0.331
	6100.0–6128.0	+0.900	0.033
	6430.0–6454.0	+0.948	0.061
	6459.0–6478.0	+1.146	0.067
	8480.0–8586.0	+0.234	0.012
	8623.0–8697.0	+0.040	0.015
[Sc/Fe]	6222.0–6244.0	+0.192	0.053
[Ti/Fe]	4650.0–4718.0	+0.326	0.097
	4980.0–5045.0	+0.652	0.045
	6584.0–6780.0	+0.267	0.049
[Cr/Fe]	4580.0–4640.0	−0.439	0.092
	4640.0–4675.0	–	–
	4915.0–4930.0	–	–
	6600.0–6660.0	+0.666	0.217
[Mn/Fe]	4750.0–4770.0	−0.229	0.242
[Ni/Fe]	4700.0–4720.0	−0.249	0.142
	4825.0–4840.0	–	–
	4910.0–4955.0	−0.628	0.112
	5075.0–5175.0	−0.178	0.053
	6100.0–6200.0	+0.930	0.053
	7700.0–7800.0	+1.900	0.052